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Managing California's Public Lands

State Director Guidance for Fiscal Years 1982—1986

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Dear Reader:

This document contains guidance for managing public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in California. The guidance focuses on the most important issues in natural resource management, both renewable and non-renewable, that need attention now and in the next few years.

This document is provided for your information -- to acquaint you with these issues, as we see them, and the means we intend to use in dealing with them. As additional guidance is prepared, or present guidance changed or modified to meet new issues, demands, or resource situations, the document will be updated and made available for review by appropriate State, local and other federal agencies and interested groups or individuals like yourself.

We hope these guides will be of assistance to you in your on-going participation in our planning and decision process. We look forward to continued coordination in the future as we work together in managing the public lands and resources.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Hastey

Ed Hastey
State Director

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PREFACE

This document contains guidance for planning and administering the Bureau's programs from now until 1986. It is based upon information and data bearing upon the management of public lands within the State of California and is intended for statewide application in all five of the Bureau's Districts. While the principle purpose is one of internal guidance, it is also intended to provide those outside the Bureau with information on BLM program direction.

The guidance is designed to reflect the Department's commitment for balanced multiple-use management and its desire to act with common sense and environmental sensitivity, to serve the national interest in 1) developing energy and mineral resources; 2) improving management of renewable resources; 3) opening public lands to public access for appropriate use or uses; and 4) responding to the needs of State and local governments, public land users, and interested publics. To this end, a major emphasis has been placed on streamlining the planning and administrative proceoures for each program, thereby improving cost-effectiveness of each. It is also designed to reflect the issues, demands, and resource situations found on those lands administered by BLM in California. As new issues emerge, or current policies change or are modified, new guidance will be added as appropriate.

State Director Guidance is presented in three major sections:

- Resource Program Guioance
- Support Program Guidance
- General Program Guidance

The first section presents program guidance for fifteen resource management programs spanning from the Lands and Realty program to that of Fisheries. The second section presents program guidance for eleven support programs ranging from Cadastral Survey to Safety and Health Management. Section three addresses general program guioance. General programs include Multiple Use Planning, Environmental Coordination, and Public Affairs. In all three sections, no order of priority is intended by order of presentation. They basically follow the traditional order of presentation in BLM budget and program documents.

Guidance for each program is presented as a series of goals and objectives. Each set of goals and objectives is preceded by a program outlook which describes the existing situation--the things affecting a program. Are there, for instance, issues facing a program which require resolution? What are they and what do they require? Are there any legislative or judicial mandates which must be satisfied in the management of the program? What about major Bureau initiatives which may affect the program? For each outlook a goal or set of goals has been developeo to describe what should be done. Objectives are then presenteo to meet each goal. These are used to describe what is going to be done and when and are presented in priority order.

RESOURCE PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. LANDS AND REALTY

A. The withdrawal-review program will continue on a schedule to meet the statutory deadline of completion by 1991 as mandated by FLPMA. The current analysis phase will require a heavy commitment by all offices. Revocation applications will increase as a result of excess withdrawal needs identified in the review program. Requests for new withdrawals will also continue to be received.

A.1 Maintain a withdrawal review schedule that will conclude the program by 1985.

A.1.1 Accomplish approximately 150 reviews in FY 82. This will complete review of BLM withdrawals.

A.1.2 Commence the review of other agency withdrawals in FY 83.

A.1.3 Implement the review of BLM Classification Orders (de facto withdrawals) in FY 82 and conclude the review of all areas in FY 83 where Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and Management Framework Plans (MFPs) are complete.

A.1.4 Process all 19 pre-FLPMA withorawal applications during FY 82.

A.2 Bring Revocation casework to a current basis and maintain it at that level.

A.2.1 Process all 17 post-FLPMA revocation cases ouring FY 82 on a current basis.

A.2.2 Process new revocation applications on a current basis; i.e., 90 days or less.

B. Departmental policy encourages private enterprise in the development of energy resources on public lands. Non-Bureau Energy Initiated (NBEI) projects will have an increasing impact on the lands program, especially the accelerating demand for development of "mini-hydro" and wind energy resources.

B.1 Maintain the processing of energy-related applications on a pipeline basis.

B.1.1 Process the estimated 100 applications that will be received during FY 1982.

B.2 Initiate wind energy development in the San Gorgonio Pass area.

B.2.1 Complete the cooperative EIS and initiate processing of appropriate right-of-way applications in FY 82.

C. There will be increased interest in the use of public land by permit, lease, or right-of-way. The filing of new applications is expected to continue at the same or an increased rate. Highest priority in current directives is casework backlog reduction and casework processing.

C.1 Process casework in the most responsive manner by achieving reductions in processing time.

C.1.1 Decentralize the processing of casework to other District Offices in FY 82 to the same extent presently in effect in the Redding District.

C.1.2 Complete decentralization of all lands casework by further training, monitoring, and redelegations in FY 83 and FY 84. This will include disposals in addition to the decentralization of leases and permits which are being accomplished in FY 82.

C.2 Reduce the backlog in public demand applications ("backlog" as used here means applications pending final action over six months).

C.2.1 Reduce current backlog by 20 percent by the end of FY 82.

C.2.2 Reduce backlog by an additional 40 percent in FY 83 and the remainder in FY 84.

D. Department MBO directives and "good neighbor policy" prescribe that positive programs will be implemented to adjust the public land pattern to settle claims, meet demands for community expansion and other development, and enhance manageability of the remaining public lands.

D.1 Satisfy State Indemnity Selection applications as a debt owed by the United States.

D.1.1 Present title to the State of California for indemnity lands in the Geysers and the Hamms Pass-High Peak areas by October, FY 82.

D.2 Give first priority to lands applications involving State and local government needs for community expansion and development.

D.2.1 Promptly process R&PP applications filed by State or local government entities.

D.2.2 Assist local government in filing proper applications to meet identified needs for public lands.

D.3 Carry out land tenure adjustment programs consistent with the land use planning and disposal criteria of FLPMA.

D.3.1 Insure that Lands input into scheduled planning efforts is timely and complete in FY 82 and out years to identify feasible tenure adjustments.

D.3.2 Limit exchanges to those approved in the AWP, and supported by a feasibility report demonstrating critical need and adherence to public interest criteria.

D.3.3 Identify desirable boundary adjustments with the Forest Service in FY 82 and develop an implementation schedule.

D.3.4 Develop activity plans to implement the land tenure adjustment element of the California Desert Plan. (Budget constraints will delay implementation on any significant scale until FY 83 or later.)

D.3.5 Complete a Cooperative Agreement with Region Five of the Forest Service on management of the public lands in Western San Diego County in FY 82.

D.3.6 Develop a sale program for lands identified through the planning process as not being in the public interest to be retained in public ownership. This is in accordance with the Presidents Management of Federal Real Property Asset program.

E. Unauthorized occupancy, primarily associated with mining claims, is a serious problem and will continue to occur. A trespass abatement program is necessary to comply with the FLPMA policy of obtaining a fair return for use of public land and resources. Budget constraints prevent a full-scale abatement program.

E.1 Carry out a program to eliminate or discourage new unauthorized occupancies, and/or the disruption of resource management programs.

E.1.1 Maintain trespass registers on a current basis by alertness to identification and reporting of suspected trespasses.

E.1.2 Initiate abatement action on flagrant cases, and those in conflict with ongoing BLM programs or projects.

2. ENERGY (OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL)

A. The Mineral Policy Act of 1970 directs the Bureau to encourage and support the development and extraction of mineral resources. In addition, the Secretary has emphasized the need to develop these resources to best serve the Nation's interest.

A.1 Maintain a "pipeline" system to rapidly process, issue, and administer Federal energy lease applications in California for the following areas of activity in FY 82:

Oil & Gas - The Salton Trough, Overthrust Belt, "Oil Patch," and the Modoc Plateau region.

Geothermal - Imperial Valley, West Mojave Desert, Sierra-Cascade Chain, and the Geysers area.

A.1.1 Issue all leases within 180 days of receipt of applications.

A.1.2 Issue pre-lease EAs and post-lease drilling and facility permits within 90 days of receipt of applications.

A.1.3 Conduct post-lease compliance checks of field operations within 60 days of notice of abandonment and monitor rentals and royalties on a yearly basis.

A.1.4 Conduct biannual coordination meetings with USGS to insure rapid pre-lease clearance and post-lease operations.

B. W.O. has directed that the backlog of oil and gas and geothermal lease applications be eliminated.

B.1 Adjust assignments and work priorities as necessary to eliminate the backlog.

B.1.1 Eliminate the backlog of all noncompetitive leases by the end of FY 82.

B.1.2 Offer all environmentally acceptable acreage for competitive leases by the end of FY 82.

B.1.3 Maintain effective interagency coordination to assure timely pre-lease review of applications by other agencies in reducing the backlog of lease applications.

C. Approval is needed from the W.O. to expedite the EA process for geothermal leases.

C.1 Develop processes to streamline issuing geothermal leases.

C.1.1 Implement a checklist EA process for geothermal leases similar to that used for oil and gas leases.

3. NONENERGY MINERALS

A. The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 and the Materials and Minerals Policy, Research, and Development Act of 1980 encourage the exploration and development of mineral resources and increase availability of minerals critical to the Nation's economic and military well-being.

A.1 Encourage exploration and development of mineral resources on public land with due regard to Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

A.1.1 Streamline mineral leasing, and notices and plans of operations. Develop and implement procedures to more efficiently process plans of operations by FY 83.

A.1.2 Evaluate the impact upon mineral exploration and development resulting from decisions made during the withdrawal review process, especially with regard to strategic minerals.

A.1.3 Complete mineral assessments for Wilderness Stuoy Areas (WSAs) in the CDCA in FY 82 for use in the Desert Plan amendment process. Complete mineral assessments, as needed, for WSAs outside the CDCA by the end of FY 83.

A.2 Disseminate information concerning mining laws, regulations, and other geologic data to the public and other interested parties.

A.2.1 Maintain stocks of mining laws and regulations for distribution in State, District, and Resource Area Offices.

A.2.2 Insure that staff and minerals specialists are available to answer public inquiries.

B. The Interim Management Policy requires BLM to manage lands under wilderness review so that the effects of mineral exploration and development will not impair suitability or cause undue degradation of the area for inclusion into the National Preservation Wilderness System.

B.1 Insure that the rights enjoyed by those claims covered by valid existing rights and "grandfathered" use provisions of the Interim Management Plan are given adequate consideration in processing plans of operations submitted in accordance with 43 CFR 3802 and 43 CFR 3809.

B.1.1 Perform compliance checks to assure places of operations and notices are filed, and procedures followed.

C. Notices and plans of operations submitted in accordance with the 43 CFR 3809 and 43 CFR 3802 regulations concerning surface mining and reclamation are required to be processed within 30 days unless an extension is granted.

C.1 Streamline the process of reviewing and approving notices and plans of operation in FY 82 and assure that full consideration is given to the effects on other resources.

C.1.2 Prepare a manual to standardize review/approval process by FY 83 if necessary.

C.1.3 Institute a checklist EA in FY 82 to allow multi-resource input through a streamlined process.

D. To make the processing of case files more efficient, mining claims data shall be microfilmed and patent application processing shall be expedited.

D.1 Process all patent applications within one year of their receipt.

D.1.1 Review applications within 30 days of receipt.

D.1.2 Expedite publication procedures upon consent of applicant.

D.1.3 Send applications to field offices for validity examination as soon as all necessary information has been received from the applicant.

D.2 State Office Mining Recordation Section will input information into a computerized data base.

D.2.1 Enter mining claim information into the computerized data base within one month of recordation.

D.3 Check the status of lands claimed under the mining laws shortly after claims are filed to avoid land status conflicts. Eliminate backlog of claims and claim groups for which land status must be checked, and, after backlog is eliminated, check land status as claims are filed.

D.3.1 Eliminate backlog of approximately 88,000 files by the end of FY 84, if personnel are available.

D.4 Eliminate backlog of some 67,000 unfilmed mining claim files and keep filming current.

D.4.1 Microfilm 8,500 files by the end of FY 82 if continuous filming commences by the end of 1981.

E. Section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Department of the Interior to coordinate planning and management of lands with State and local governments.

E.1 Implement the Memorandum of Understanding with the State of California and the U.S. Forest Service to effectively regulate surface mining and reclamation procedures.

E.1.1 Review statewide Memorandum of Understanding for compatibility between BLM 43 CFR 3802 and 3809 regulations and State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, and revise Understanding if necessary during FY 82.

E.1.2 Complete Memoranda of Understanding with those counties which contain mineral rights managed by BLM by FY 85.

4. RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

A. Court-ordered mandates require the Bureau to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for all public lands subjected to livestock grazing. The National Resources Defense Council and the Bureau have agreed to a schedule of completion dates for these EISs.

A.1 Complete remaining EISs by FY 84 in accordance with the court schedule.

A.1.1 Complete the Willow Creek, Sierra, and Bodie/Coleville EISs by FY 82.

A.1.2 Complete the Redding, Yokayo, South Sierra Foothills, and Alturas EISs by FY 83.

A.1.3 Complete the Coast, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckworth EISs by FY 84.

A.1.4 Use procedures developed within the State to ensure EISs are cost effective, without sacrificing NEPA intentions.

A.1.5 Determine the most efficient way to complete the Ohay EIS.

B. FLPMA and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) require the Bureau to develop, update, and maintain an inventory of range conditions and trends. Instruction Memorandum No. 82-51 requires the Bureau to continue to conduct soil and vegetation inventories and use the data as a basis for management decisions and monitoring program.

B.1 Continue inventory efforts started to date and begin others as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring.

B.1.1 Complete rangeland inventories related to court mandated EISs by FY 83.

B.1.2 Complete other rangeland inventories as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring and the evaluation of management objectives.

B.1.3 Complete site specific, highly intensive inventories on all major vegetation type conversions, seedings, water development and soil disturbance areas.

C. FLPMA and PRIA require the inventory of range conditions and trends be maintained on a continuing basis.

C.1 Develop a monitoring policy for use within California which is applicable to all public lands, including rangelands.

C.1.1 Prepare a final monitoring policy by FY 82.

C.2 Develop monitoring plans for use on rangelands in California.

C.2.1 Design monitoring plans to acquire the minimum level of information necessary to determine the condition and trend of the rangeland and to evaluate the effects of management actions.

C.2.2 As appropriate, develop these plans on a resource area, planning unit, or allotment basis.

C.2.3 Develop a schedule for preparing monitoring plans by FY 82.

D. FLPMA, PRIA, and the Grazing Regulations direct development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) on public rangelands.

D.1 Develop AMPs or revise existing AMPs in accordance with livestock grazing decision documents.

D.1.1 Develop a ranking procedure for determining AMP priority, based on cost/benefit, social, and natural resource considerations.

D.1.2 Prepare AMPs in close consultation, cooperation, and coordination with affected permittees and lessees, district grazing advisory boards, the State, and other interests.

E. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Sikes Act, FLPMA, and PRIA, all demonstrate a continuing commitment by Congress to improve rangeland conditions. Other guidance directs cost effective rangeland improvements, developed, whenever feasible, to generate benefits for a variety of resources.

E.1 Construct and implement rangeland improvements which have been determined to be necessary in approved activity plans (AMPs, Habitat Management Plans, Herd Management Area Plans, and Watershed Management Plans).

E.1.1 Ensure that all rangeland betterment funds be used for on-the-ground range improvement projects designed to improve forage conditions and result in benefits to wildlife, watershed protection, and livestock production.

E.1.2 Prepare environmental assessments of all rangeland improvement projects in accordance with PRIA and the Bureau's planning regulations.

E.1.3 Perform benefit/cost analyses of rangeland improvement projects as directed by the Bureau's interim rangeland improvement policy.

E.2 Maintain rangeland improvements in accordance with the Bureau's interim rangeland improvement policy.

E.2.1 Assign maintenance responsibilities for structural rangeland improvements to users by FY 84.

E.2.2 Identify maintenance needs and existing maintenance responsibilities in FY 82.

E.2.3 Notify permittees/lessees and other cooperators of pending changes in maintenance policy in FY 82. Keep Grazing Advisory Boards and District Advisory Councils apprised of schedule.

E.2.4 Monitor maintenance agreements for compliance on a continuing basis.

E.2.5 Encourage permittees/leasees to maintain, through agreement, nonstructural rangeland improvements and encourage nonlivestock cooperators to maintain either structural or nonstructural improvements. BLM will maintain those nonstructural rangeland improvements (e.g., seedings) that are unassigned.

F. Grazing Regulations require the Bureau to prepare Rangeland Program Summaries (RPSs).

F.1 Issue a RPS as soon as possible following completion of each final EIS on the grazing program.

F.1.1 Issue RPSs for the Mount Dome and Benton/Owens Valley EIS areas in FY 82.

F.1.2 Issue RPSs for the Bodie/Coleville, Sierra, and Willow Creek EIS areas in FY 83.

F.1.3 Issue RPSs for the Alturas, Redding, South Sierra Foothills, and Yokayo EIS areas in FY 84.

F.1.4 Issue RPSs for the Coast, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/ Beckworth EIS areas in FY 85.

F.2 Issue an RPS update following consultation with affected interests and prior to issuing adjustment decisions.

F.2.1 Publish subsequent RPS updates as necessary to keep the public informed.

G. The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture were directed by PRIA to develop and implement experimental stewardship programs on selected areas of the public rangelands.

G.1 Continue the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program in the Susanville District.

G.1.1 Continue Bureau support to the interagency approach currently being used.

G.1.2 Prepare a report on the results of this program. A report to Congress from the Secretary is due no later than December 31, 1985.

G.1.3 Investigate the opportunities of employing the Stewardship concept (e.g., Coordinated Resource Management and Planning) in other areas in California.

H. FLPMA authorizes research projects related to management of the public lands.

H.1 Determine appropriate levels of livestock use on ephemeral and Mediterranean rangelands.

H.1.1 Conduct studies (as funding permits) to determine the adequacy of the livestock turnout level of 200 pounds per acre (dry weight) of annual forage production established in the California Desert Conservation Area Plan.

H.1.2 Conduct studies (as funding permits) to determine the optimal quantity of residual mulch to be left following each grazing season in the various areas of Mediterranean annual rangelands managed by the Bureau in California.

5. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

A. Public Law 92-195 declares wild, free-roaming horses and burros are to be protected and managed as an integral part of the public lands.

A.1 Maintain, manage and protect viable populations of healthy, free-roaming horses and burros in balance with their habitat and other resource values of the public lands.

A.1.1 Determine through the Bureau planning process appropriate management levels for wild free-roaming horses and burros on all public lands where they existed at the time the Act was passed.

A.1.2 Prepare Herd Management Area Plans for the seven herd management areas in California during the next five years. Plans will include a discussion of habitat requirements, herd sex ratio, age class structure and other information pertinent to proper management.

A.1.3 Investigate immediately all detected, reported or suspected violations of Public Law 92-195, as amended.

A.2 Continue gathering program to remove excess wild, free-roaming horses and burros until appropriate management levels have been reached.

A.2.1 Remove sufficient number of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros each year for the next five years to reach management levels of approximately 1,100 horses on the Susanville District and approximately 1,200 burros on the California Desert District.

A.2.2 Continue to seek innovative methods to streamline and improve statewide gathering efforts for maximum efficiency and cost effectiveness.

A.3 Maintain "adoption" program for placement of excess animals gathered from the public lands.

A.3.1 Place excess animals under private maintenance within two weeks after gathering.

A.3.2 Use all available adoption techniques (i.e., mobile adoption centers, contract distribution centers, etc.) to assure that excess animals are placed with qualified individuals in an efficient and economic manner.

A.3.3 Increase Public Affairs efforts to generate adoption demand for excess animals and increase awareness and understanding of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Program.

A.4 Maintain a compliance program to ensure the humane care and proper treatment of adopted wild horses and burros and, to the extent possible, deter their illegal use by adopters.

A.4.1 Investigate adopters who are the subjects of complaints concerning care, treatment, or use of their assigned animals.

A.4.2 Contact livestock auction yards and seek their cooperation in preventing illegal sale of adopted animals.

A.5 Grant title, upon application, to excess animals that have been placed with qualified individuals and provided with humane treatment and care for a period of one year. Grant title to not more than four animals to a transferee within a one-year period.

A.5.1 Process title applications within two weeks of receipt.

A.5.2 Encourage individuals to apply for title to adopted animals when eligible.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

A. Bureau policy and Sustained Yield Unit decisions, developed under FLPMA dictate offering timber volume under the principle of sustained yield as expressed in the allowable cut plans for each Sustained Yield Unit (SYU).

A.1 Maintain a timber sale program at the level identified in the most current allowable cut plans in order to meet the 10-year allowable cut determined for the 1982 to 1991 decade.

A.1.1 Offer an average of 21.6 MMBF per year for sale over the current decade.

A.1.2 Provide legal access to all advertised timber sales. The type of access will conform to written criteria established by the State Director to be completed by the end of FY 82.

A.1.3 Offer timber sales only in conjunction with appropriate forest development activities necessary to meet the criteria and standards used in computing the allowable cut.

B. The Forest Management Program must be conducted in conformance with specific activity and long-range plans and must be based on resource inventories.

B.1 Forest management long-range plans will be maintained and updated annually.

B.1.1 Five-year timber sale and forest development plans conforming to SYU-15 decisions will be maintained by the Bakersfield, Susanville and Redding Districts.

B.1.2 Ten-year timber sale and forest development plans conforming to SYU-8 and SYU-13 decisions will be maintained by the Ukiah District.

B.1.3 Annual timber sale plans, with public input, will be developed by all Districts, except the Desert, and released to the public.

B.2 Extensive forest inventories will be maintained. Operational inventories, or adequate substitutes to achieve inventory objectives, will be completed to provide site specific information for forest management practices.

B.2.1 Develop a California supplement to the BLM Manual in FY 82 to cover operation inventory standards and procedures.

B.2.2 Complete operation inventories, or approved substitutes, will be completed in each District prior to FY 84.

B.2.3 Undertake Bureauwide woodlands inventory between FY 83 and FY 87. Each District will complete its portion of such inventory within time-frames to be established.

C. Sale of minor forest products to make them available as a service to the public will be a primary goal both in northern California and in the Desert.

C.1 Fuelwood will be sold to the public to satisfy the increasing demand and help alleviate the Nation's energy needs.

C.1.1 Expand program of providing large advertised sales of fuelwood to commercial cutters.

C.1.2 Increase the number of fuelwood permits to the general public to meet demands and reduce trespass. Material will normally be sold at fair market value.

C.2 Sales of Christmas trees, fence posts, poles, wildings and other minor forest products will be increased.

C.2.1 As with fuelwood, attempts to accomplish silvicultural benefits and forest development cost savings will be a part of efforts to meet public demand for these products. Products will normally be sold at fair market values.

D. The mandate to "do more with less" will be applied with increasing emphasis in the forest management program.

D.1 Actions associated with the timber sale program will be streamlined, made more efficient and more cost effective while still accomplishing their functions in an acceptable manner.

D.1.1 A theory of "acceptable risk" will be applied when undertaking discrete steps in the sale program. Roads will be designed, lines will be run, timber will be cruised, contracts will be prepared, etc., recognizing the need to accept some "controlled" level of error to effect substantial savings in time and costs.

D.1.2 Consider and use timber sale contract provisions and stipulations to accomplish forest management objectives whenever appropriate.

D.1.3 Expand and correlate the use of prescribed burning to meet silvicultural objectives with similar activities on the part of the State and other Federal agencies.

D.1.4 Increase use of herbicides and other pesticides when approved and clearly preferable to other methods of silvicultural treatment. Inform and educate the public about these programs.

D.1.5 Site preparation, timber stand improvement, reforestation, etc., activities now often accomplished with appropriated monies under forest development contracts will be more commonly achieved through sivicultural or stand management practices. Natural regeneration, brush reduction, hardwood overstory removal, thinnings, site preparation, and other vegetation manipulation will be increasingly accomplished through sale layout and logging methods.

D.2 New ways of conducting forest management practices developed through technical advances and/or development of the art, as well as availability of new resources, will be used wherever feasible.

D.2.1 Use the auto-surveyor as a means of locating land lines for timber sales, inventories, trespass, access, etc.

D.2.2 Consider and use new methods of inventory, such as the Forest Service CIA-2 program when appropriate.

D.2.3 Use the California Conservation Corps, YACE, YCC and similar programs, as well as volunteers, when cost effective, in accomplishing forest management and development practices.

D.2.4 Use fewer and larger timber sales, more joint sales with the Forest Service, forestland consolidation exchanges, reciprocal road use right-of-way agreements, and other actions to effect efficiencies and economies.

7. WATER RESOURCES

A. The Secretary's Management by Objectives (MBOs) direct the Bureau to coordinate with State, Federal and local agencies to increase benefits from water resource management.

A.1 Participate with State and local agencies to develop a program of chaparral management to enhance water yield.

A.1.1 Manage 20,000 acres of public land chaparral per year in order to increase water yield through FY 86.

A.1.2 Cooperate with State and local agencies' programs on neighboring lands to increase water yield through chaparral management.

A.2 Technically address the hazards of toxic waste sites through participation in the Regional Response Team for Oil and Hazardous Materials Spills.

A.2.1 Provide Resource input into State and local hazardous waste site selection studies to include development of alternatives to site location on public lands.

A.2.2 Develop interagency training to prepare field staff for timely response to hazardous materials spills.

B. The MBOs, recent Solicitor Opinions, and BLM policy reflect the intent of Congress for Federal agencies to follow State substantive and procedural law in regards to appropriating water rights.

B.1 Identify and assert all existing BLM water uses and water rights by FY 86.

B.1.1 Notify the State of all Federal reserved rights and protect these rights once they have been identified.

B.1.2 Complete by FY 86 filings for existing water uses regulated by the State. All filings must be done according to State substantive and procedural laws.

B.1.3 Maintain an up-to-date file of all water sources, their characteristics and their water right status.

C. FLPMA and NEPA require consideration of the water resources as a part of future management decisions relating to development of the public lands.

C.1 Provide hydrologic information and support to energy development and other activity plans.

C.1.1 Conduct water resources inventories on public lands subject to energy development and other activities that will affect water yield, quality, flood plains, and/or ground water.

C.1.2 Provide input on water resources to development plans in order that water resources are maintained rather than degraded through development. This would include modifications or mitigations to plans or even specific Best Management Plans (BMPs) associated with the development to protect water resources.

D. FLPMA, Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders and other policy require BLM to provide for long-term productivity of the public lands and to protect public safety and interests.

D.1 Develop and implement activity plans which improve or maintain watershed conditions and water supply.

D.1.1 Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for all BLM activities in order to maintain, protect or improve water quality on public lands.

D.1.2 Implement Watershed Activity Plans to maintain or improve basic watershed conditions on public lands, especially for critical watersheds. These efforts will serve to benefit downstream users who need reliable supplies of good quality water.

D.2 Restore fire and flood-damaged lands and hazardous water structures to protect productivity and safety.

D.2.1 Provide for emergency rehabilitation of public lands when erosion may threaten either the future site productivity or downstream water uses as the need arises.

D.2.2 Provide for the repair of hazardous structures on public land to ensure public safety starting in FY 83.

E. Rangeland Policy and other activity decisions state that BLM decisions and activities need to be monitored to determine if management objectives are being met.

E.1 Monitor important water resources issues to determine the effectiveness of current management.

E.1.1 Monitor water resources in intensive resource management plan areas to ensure established management objectives are being met.

E.1.2 Modify management activities as necessary as a result of monitoring information to ensure meeting of objectives or to lessen impacts.

F. FLPMA authorizes research when necessary to determine how soil, water and human interactions affect each other and to determine how management can most efficiently accomplish desired objectives.

F.1 Support and provide for research when necessary to explain the natural or man-impacted water resources and to develop new and more efficient management techniques.

F.1.1 Conduct studies to determine sources of water quality degradation and the processes controlling the degradation so that BMPs will be the "state of the art." Areas in which these studies may be necessary are the King Range NCA, Clear Creek ORV Area, and anadromous fishery streams.

F.1.2 Conduct research to test the feasibility of using native plants and seed for revegetation of disturbed areas in the CDCA.

8. SOIL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. FLPMA and the Soil and Water Resources Act of 1977 direct BLM to complete soil surveys to National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) standards on all Public Lands by 1990.

A.1 Establish a baseline for monitoring and future management decisions by the collection of Order 3 soil survey data internally or by interagencies' agreements or contracting with the private sector.

A.1.1 Give high priority to the collection of soil survey data on Range EIS Areas and for Land Use Plans to meet court mandated schedules and short time-frames.

A.1.2 Complete 4,100,000 acres of Order 3 soil surveys on BLM lands in the period of FY 82 through FY 86.

A.1.3 Complete BLM portion of the California State General Soils Map by end of FY 83, as a participating member of the Interagency California Soil Survey Committee.

A.2 Provide soil resource information for land management guidelines that will protect the soil resource and quality of the environment.

A.2.1 Publish Interim Reports for the Booie/Coleville and Benton/Owens Valley Soil Inventory Areas in FY 83 through FY 84.

A.3 Provide soils data for BLM action programs to minimize the cost of projects and treatments.

A.3.1 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for proposed range seedings in FY 82 through FY 86 in the Susanville and Bakersfield District.

A.3.2 Provide at least Order 4 level (General Soils Map) soil survey interpretations for the emergency rehabilitation of burns due to wildfire in FY 82 through FY 86.

A.3.3 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for water harvesting studies in FY 83 through FY 86.

B. FLPMA, State FRAPA, and SYU Decision Documents require BLM to design, develop and implement efficient, operational systems to monitor impacts on soils from land use on all public lands.

B.1 Monitor the impacts on the soil resource from livestock grazing, timber harvesting, energy and mineral development, recreation use and vegetative manipulation, using the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation (MUSLE) and the Modified Wind Erosion Equation.

B.1.1 Monitor soil losses on six AMPs in the Tuledad/ Homecamp and Cowhead/Massacre ES Areas from FY 83 through FY 87.

B.1.2 Monitor slope stability on selected fragile sites (TPCC) in the SYU-15 and SYU-13 Areas from FY 83 through FY 87.

C. Federal and State mandates require BLM to provide protection of the basic soil resource from excessive losses due to erosion.

C.1 Prevent loss of sustained soil productivity and reduce sediment yield by implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) on forested watersheds identified as fragile by the TPCC.

C.1.1 Develop a Watershed Plan, initiate BMP implementation and construct erosion control structures on 3,000 acres of the Bear Creek Watershed of the King Range NCA during FY 82 through FY 84.

C.2 Reduce soil erosion losses on BLM grazing allotments to less than 2 tons/acre/year during FY 82 through FY 86.

C.2.1 Develop and implement the Bodie Watershed Activity Plan during FY 83 through FY 86.

C.2.2 Develop and implement AMPs in all completed Range ES Areas by FY 86.

C.3 Provide technical guidelines for ORV Use Management on all BLM lands during FY 82 with ORV group participation.

C.3.1 Initiate rehabilitation of ORV heavy use areas in the CDCA during 1982 and complete rehabilitation by FY 86.

C.3.2 Develop a Watershed Activity Plan for the Clear Creek Area of the Hollister RA in FY 83.

D. FLPMA requires BLM to participate in research programs related to improved management of the public lands.

D.1 Participate in the Proposed Interagency Soil Vegetation Climate Study during the period of 1983-1991.

D.1.1 Improve the prediction of vegetative type potential, cover, productivity, and water yield from soil map identifications involving soil-climate criteria.

D.2 Participate in Interagency Studies to improve techniques needed to predict the effects of rangeland and forestland management on erosion and sedimentation.

D.2.1 Participate in research and studies to quantify the "K", "C", and "R" factors of the USLE and "I" and "Fetch" factors of the Wind Erosion Equation within California on 2 "Benchmark soils" per year from 1983-1986.

9. AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. FLPMA the Clean Air Act, E.O. 11752, and E.O. 12088, require the Bureau to comply with Federal and State environmental regulations. Implementation of the California Desert Conservation Area Plan involves significant air quality issues.

A.1 Continue Interagency Coordination to achieve CDCA plan goals.

A.1.1 Continue as an active member of the CDCA Air Quality Task Force.

A.1.2 Chair Interagency Air Quality Task Force for California Federal Land Managers.

A.1.3 Coordinate closely on visibility monitoring with the military in the CDCA.

A.1.4 Provide military with equipment loan to continue visibility monitoring in the CDCA.

A.1.5 Provide CDCA task force with monitoring equipment through interagency loan to monitor particulates.

B. The development of wind as an energy source is emminent, and involves the Bureau. The State of California's goal is to supply at least 25% of all energy in the State by alternative sources by 1990.

B.1 Develop a program to facilitate wind energy development on public lands.

B.1.1 Develop wind energy policy that encourages the exploration and production of this renewable resource.

B.1.2 Provide for upcoming Wind Energy applications through monitoring of the resource.

C. Use of controlled (prescribed) burning is increasing as a management tool.

C.1 Assure air quality standards are maintained in Bureau prescribed burning efforts.

C.1.1 Continue coordination with State and local regulatory agencies in selection of acceptable burndays.

10. NATURAL HISTORY/ACEC/SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT

A. The provision in FLPMA for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) gives the Bureau direction for management of critical resource values. This concept will provide priority protection for specific critical resources requiring special management.

A.1 Assist other agencies in developing a coordinated Natural Data Base inventory and management program.

A.1.1 Cooperate with the California Significant Natural Area Program (SNAP).

A.1.2 Develop an MOU with California SNAP for data base development and user output during FY 82.

A.1.3 Increase participation in other regional natural area programs, research and ecological reserve committees and "Man in the Biosphere Reserve" selection committees on an as needed basis.

A.1.4 Develop a "Target System" with U.S. Forest Service by FY 84 to aid in incorporating these values into the planning and final designation process.

A.2 Continue to identify and designate ACEC and "Special Areas" possessing representative, rare, unique, and unusual features of ecologic, geologic and aquatic value, for the scientific and educational benefits and use of future generations.

A.2.1 Implement the "Special Areas" program through ongoing planning process. Give priority to ACEC issue identification.

A.2.2 Develop guidance to insure that ACEC procedures are incorporated into the planning process in FY 82.

A.2.3 Develop a tracking system to follow the "special area" issues to provide continual awareness of the actions to protect these areas in FY 82.

A.3 Increase monitoring and interim protection of Special Areas and ACECs to interpret their critical values.

A.3.1 Include monitoring plans in management plans for ACEC and Special Area designations to insure proper implementation and protection of management objectives.

A.3.2 Complete management plans for priority ACEC's listed in the Desert Plan by FY 85.

A.3.3 Provide public education to enhance critical resource value appreciation and diminish the need for physical protective measures and additional staff presence.

A.3.4 Give priority to the California Desert District to protect Special Management Areas and ACEC's in Visitor Service Action Plans. These should be completed by FY 83.

A.3.5 Implement 43 CFR 8200 and emphasize appropriate administrative and physical protection for the valuable natural science resources of designated and recommended Research Natural Area and other natural systems known to have both exceptional scientific values and threats to their integrity. Priority will be given to the California Desert District with management plans as completed for these areas by FY 84.

A.4 Establish greater use of Special Areas for educational purposes.

A.4.1 Continue to develop cooperative agreements with the University of California and California State Colleges and Universities Consortium for using appropriate resource values or areas.

A.4.2 Consider other Natural Land and Water System Program on a priority and coordinated basis with California SNAP.

A.4.3 Emphasize developing interpretive and visitor education materials for awareness and protection of critical resource values.

11. CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. The 1966 Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800 directs the Bureau to carry out cultural resource inventories for planning and project purposes.

A.1 Cultural resource inventories will be completed based on identified issues and mandated legal requirements.

A.1.1 Complete acceptable Native American and archaeological, historic inventory for all rangeland management related planning efforts prior to FY 84.

A.1.2 Ensure that all energy related project inventories are completed consistent with Memorandum of Agreement.

A.1.3 Complete Mining Plan of Operations related cultural resource inventories as needed, within time frames required by 3802/3809 regulations.

A.1.4 Complete all MOA/PMOA directed cultural resource inventories at the agreed upon level. These inventories shall be issue-oriented. Continually review and revise data requirements to meet needs.

A.1.5 Annually review all PMOAs for relevancy, streamlining, and/or revision or elimination.

B. The California Desert Plan implementation of ACEC activity plans is high priority work.

B.1 Complete all needed cultural resource related ACEC plans by FY 85.

B.1.1 Review plan needs and complete high priority plans in FY 82 and FY 83.

B.1.2 Implement completed plans for those critical areas where protection must be ensured for preservation of the cultural values.

B.1.3 Monitor the ACECs to determine condition of the cultural resources, and the effectiveness of protective measures.

C. Continue to protect representative samples of the total array of cultural resources on Bureau managed lands in California.

C.1 Evaluate protection status of known sites and identify the critical ones where data preservation must be implemented.

C.1.1 Use the National Register evaluation system to assist in selection of cultural resources for protection, or for data preservation on Bureau lands.

C.1.2 Identify specific protection measures required for all known sites which appear to meet National Register quality standards for identification in the Annual Work Plan on a yearly basis.

C.1.3 Review all National Register or National Register eligible sites on Bureau managed lands for possible ACEC designation by FY 84.

D. Recognize and define our Section 106 requirements for all Bureau initiated or Bureau permitted actions.

D.1 Ensure realistic, issue-oriented consideration of cultural resources in all Bureau EAR's and EIS's, at appropriate level of detail.

D.1.1 Provide copies of pertinent environmental documents to State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council for review.

D.1.2 Develop expeditious means of meeting our compliance/mitigation responsibilities by reviewing and modifying, if required, all compliance procedures, MOU's, MOA's and PMOA's which will not lessen our obligation to resource protection.

12. WILDERNESS

A. Completion of Wilderness Studies to speed the release of nonsuitable Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) from the Bureau's IMP requirements is both Departmental and Bureau policy.

A.1 All Wilderness Studies are to be completed by FY 86 with those study areas involving significant minerals/energy conflicts completed by 1984. Every effort will be made to maximize the study acreage completion and reduce costs in FY 82, 83 and 84.

A.1.1 Continue the Wilderness Studies scheduled for FY 82 as part of the Bureau's Planning Program on the Clear Lake, Redding, Alturas and South Sierra Planning Areas.

A.1.2 Accelerate, through consolidation, the study of those WSAs within the Coast/Coast Valley and the Sierra Planning Areas into the South Sierra Planning Effort.

A.1.3 Consolidate and accelerate the study of all remaining WSAs on the Ukiah District into a single study effort into FY 84-85 thereby eliminating the need

for two additional study efforts. These include the North Coast, King Range, and Red Mountain Planning Areas.

A.1.4 Consolidate the FY 84-85 study efforts in Susanville (Eagle Lake/Surprise MFP-A) and Ukiah (A.1.4 above) into a single EIS in FY 85.

A.2 Continue Interim Management Policy (IMP) through 1987 or until Congress designates wilderness areas or until unsuitables are released.

A.2.1 Conduct Annual IMP reviews to insure consistency in applications.

A.2.2 Emphasize monitoring to insure consideration of the non-impairment criteria.

13. RECREATION MANAGEMENT

A. The continuing development of the Title 43 Public Land Regulations, the responsibilities under FLPMA to provide for Visitor Management, and the recent policy and 8360 Manual guidance, mandates emphasis on managing visitor use to provide for resource protection on the public lands.

A.1 Manage visitor use on the public lands to protect resource values and to provide for safe and enjoyable recreation experiences.

A.1.1 Provide assistance for search and rescue, protection from hazards, reduction in accidents and injuries, and management of use conflicts.

A.1.2 Provide quality maps and brochures and develop, where appropriate, interpretive and environmental awareness programs.

A.1.3 Inform the public regarding use policies and create public awareness regarding the reason for restrictive measures through the use of educational techniques and other public out-reach programs.

A.1.4 Monitor visitor use through regular patrols to assure it is being managed to promote the sustained yield of resources.

A.1.5 Encourage the public to become a partner in management of the public lands, through the volunteer program.

A.1.6 Improve the public image and field presence by provision of visitor contact personnel wearing the prescribed Bureau uniform.

B. The designation of public lands for off-road vehicle (ORV) use is directed by Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. These, and 43 CFR 8340, establish policies and proceoures to ensure ORV use on public lands is controlled and directed to protect natural resources, promote public safety of all users of the land, and minimize conflicts among land users.

B.1 Provide the means for completing motorized vehicle designations on all public lands by the mandated deadline of 1985. Give highest priority to the California Desert Vehicle Route Approval Program.

B.1.1 Build positive working relationships with the ORV user groups to exchange management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

B.1.2 Actively involve land users who require basic vehicle access to the public lands throughout all planning and implementation processes.

B.1.3 Provide the means for conducting competitive vehicle events on the public lands through the use of the present permit system.

B.1.4 Restrict planning work associated with vehicle designations to problem areas as determined in the issue identification phase of the Bureau Planning System, or where impacts are causing critical damage to resources or serious use conflicts.

B.1.5 Participate in the State of California Off-Highway Grant Program to provide a variety of OHV use opportunities on the public lands with emphasis on proposals with low operation and maintenance.

C. The California BLM is involved in the management of lands adjacent to ten major recreation rivers, four of which have been included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Annual increases in whitewater boating activities on most of these rivers necessitates expanded efforts for managing recreation demands while following the mandates of the law.

C.1 Manage these rivers for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

C.1.1 Provide river recreation permit programs where necessary to protect resources, mitigate user conflicts, or provide for the safety of visitors.

C.1.2 Provide for use supervision and maintenance of existing facilities during heavy use seasons.

C.1.3 Place heavy emphasis on interdistrict sharing of Visitor Services personnel to provide on-the-ground visitor services throughout the State within buoget constraints.

C.1.4 Take advantage of the seasonality of recreation use periods when coordinating interdistrict personnel sharing.

C.1.5 Complete river management plans in cooperation with the Forest Service for the new four rivers in the National Wild and Scenic River System by 1985.

D. As established by the National Trails System Act of 1968, the California BLM is responsible for acquisition, construction, maintenance and management of approximately 160 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT).

D.1 Direct and provide the necessary actions toward the completion for all the Bureau's responsible segments by the 1985 Congressionally imposed deadline.

D.1.1 Select the route for the Anza and Julian segments of the PCT Trail.

D.1.2 Complete decisions on cooperative agreements between the U.S. Forest Service and BLM on administration of selected segments of the PCT in FY 1982.

D.1.3 Negotiate all remaining needed rights-of-way.

D.1.4 Complete and implement a Management Plan for the Pacific Crest Trail using the Trail's Management Option Plan.

E. FLPMA requires that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scenic values.

E.1 Provide a systematic interdisciplinary approach that insures use of landscape management principles in the planning, design, and implementation of resource management activities which keeps visual impacts at acceptable levels.

E.1.1 Develop and issue Instruction Memorandum and manual supplement in FY 82 to insure that visual management objectives can be established for Bureau administered lands not inventoried and analyzed prior to FY 82.

E.1.2 Complete manual supplement to incorporate Visual Resource Management Manual 8400 series into RMP process by FY 1983.

E.1.3 Develop sample simulation file for priority programs to assist District staff in assessment of visual change (with highest priority given to minerals and energy) by FY 84.

E.1.4 Promote use-contrast rating process in lands reports, EAR's and major environmental assessments on an ongoing basis.

E.1.5 Provide hands-on training and guidance for use of applied techniques to assess visual impacts using visual simulations and ADP systems by FY 83.

14. WILDLIFE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (Animal & Plants)

A. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires the Bureau to use its authorities to recover plant and animal species. It also requires that Bureau actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or modify their critical habitats and that the Bureau engage in consultation under Section 7 of the Act whenever it's actions may affect an officially listed species.

A.1 Conduct timely consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in all "may affect" situations; develop and implement policy and procedural guidance concerning Endangered Species Act compliance; and maintain avenues for close interagency coordination and cooperation.

A.1.1 Screen all BLM actions to determine if threatened or endangered species or their habitats are involved.

A.1.2 Develop consultation requests for actions which "may affect" such species or habitats, and participate fully in each consultation once it is initiated.

A.1.3 Provide all field officials with appropriate directives and training each time the ESA, regulations or the Manual, is amended.

A.1.4 Conduct annual coordination meetings with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and participate fully on the Endangered Species Interagency Coordinating Council. Maintain memberships on special endangered species working groups, task forces, and advisory committees.

A.1.5 Keep all interested agencies apprised of new BLM information concerning threatened or endangered species and seek information applicable to such species on the public lands from all available sources.

A.2 Develop and implement Recovery Plans for federally listed threatened or endangered species for the prompt recovery and subsequent delisting of these species.

A.2.1 Participate in the development of Recovery Plans for the San Joaquin kit fox, the Pacific population of the Peregrine Falcon, the Bald Eagle, Mohave chub, Owens pupfish, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, Desert slender salamander, McDonald's rockcress, Eureka dune grass and evening primrose, and any others initiated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for species that occur on BLM lands.

A.2.2 Implement recommendations from Recovery Plans for the California Condor and blunt-nosed leopard lizard (and any others finished in the future that apply to the public lands), to the extent possible.

A.3 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 applies to plants. Bureau policy automatically makes FWS "candidate" species official BLM sensitive species and further affords them a level of conservation equal to that required by the Endangered Species Act. To this end, it is necessary to give appropriate attention to plant species found on public lands.

A.3.1 Conduct Section 7 consultations and develop and implement Recovery Plans for endangered plants as necessary and as described in A.1 and A.2 above.

A.3.2 Ensure that endangered plant inventories are adequate to accomplish the Bureau's MBOs (multiple use, energy/mineral resource use, and facilitating the environmental assessment process), as well as to address local California/BLM priorities (e.g., Conservation Area Plan implementation, Resource Management Planning, implementation of SYU 13/15, etc.).

B. The Bureau has responsibilities to protect State-listed rare, threatened or endangered species (the California Species Preservation Act of 1970, the Sikes Act, and BLM Manual Section 6840.06). Since 1976, the California Fish and Game Commission has added 14 animals and 134 plants to their rare and endangered species list, and this listing activity is not slated to decrease in the foreseeable future. The Bureau's effort in this area will need to increase substantially.

B.1 Assist the California Department of Fish and Game in implementing State laws to conserve rare and endangered species.

B.1.1 Develop and implement a cooperative agreement between the Bureau and the California Department of

Fish and Game to define intergovernmental roles, to establish coordination mechanisms, to facilitate information transfer, and to streamline the screening of Bureau actions for possible rare and endangered species involvement by the end of FY 82.

B.1.2 Develop management guidelines for State-listed species that occur on the public lands in California on an as-needed basis in response to specific Bureau initiatives and actions.

C. It is within the overall intent of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to manage other plants and wildlife so as to minimize the need for additional listings. Congress has indicated its concern for these other species. From this commitment and concern for unlisted plants and wildlife has arisen the concept of sensitive species.

C.1 Develop and implement a sensitive species policy, designation process, and management program in California.

C.1.1 Complete a sensitive species policy for California by the end of FY 82.

C.1.2 Develop a sensitive species list for California by the end of FY 83.

C.1.3 Develop management guidelines for each sensitive species as it is designated by the end of FY 84.

C.2 Promote the delisting of sensitive species through a positive management program.

C.2.1 Develop an inventory program to survey all appropriate habitat statewide for occurrence of sensitive species.

C.2.2 Determine maximal-minimal population goals statewide for each sensitive species based on species-specific requirements and probable impacts from other resource use.

C.2.3 Develop interdisciplinary management programs which will ensure a stable population at an acceptable level for each sensitive species.

C.2.4 Delist species for which stable population numbers are ensured.

D. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 identifies wildlife as a major resource and use of the public lands. It is the Department of Interior and Bureau of Land Management policy to manage all resources, including wildlife, within a multiple-use context.

D.1 Develop and implement a terrestrial wildlife resource management policy which assures the overall integrity of terrestrial communities and habitat within the framework of multiple use.

D.1.1 Complete development of the terrestrial wildlife resource management policy by the end of FY 1983.

D.1.2 Implement the statewide policy beginning in FY 84 and develop supplemental District policies by FY 85.

E. The Sikes Act of 1960 directs the Bureau to plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish, and game in cooperation with the State agencies.

E.1 Develop and implement, in coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game, a terrestrial resource management program.

E.1.1 Complete a statewide five-year (1983-1987) wildlife habitat development program based on implementation of Sikes Act Habitat Management Plans, wilderness, and ACEC management plans and incorporating State-Federal responsibilities in terms of manpower and funding.

F. Major Bureau of Land Management issues in California over the next five years include resolution of the Mono Lake controversy as well as implementation of the Desert Plan, King Range NCA Plan, SYU-13 ES, SYU-15 EA, various grazing ESs, and mineral and energy development.

F.1 Develop, in coordination with other agencies and groups, a research and mitigation plan for Mono Lake.

F.1.1 Address the research plan to the specific questions of the acceptable water level, when it will be reached, and the impact of that water level to the wildlife resource. To be completed by FY 83.

F.1.2 Complete a mitigation plan to offset unavoidable impacts to wildlife as much as possible by FY 83.

F.2 Provide input into the implementation of completed Plans, ESs, and major EAs.

F.2.1 Complete development of all wildlife activity plans called for in the Desert Plan before 1990.

F.2.2 Complete development of wildlife activity plans called for in other Plans, etc., according to schedule.

F.3 Continue efforts to reduce the impacts to wildlife from the development of grazing, forestry, recreational, energy, and minerals programs within the context of a simplified assessment process and an increased emphasis on the development of those resources.

F.3.1 Complete the development and implementation of impact reduction and monitoring techniques for grazing, logging, and recreational impacts by the end of FY 84.

F.3.2 Develop methods to reduce and monitor impacts from the development of mineral and energy programs, particularly oil and gas, wind power, solar power, and geothermal by FY 84.

F.3.3 Develop a mitigation plan of habitat management projects which will partially or wholly offset impacts from other resource development by FY 84.

G. Executive Order 11990 and Bureau Manual 6740 recognize and declare the unique and critical importance to wildlife of wetland and riparian habitats. Protection of these habitats, within the multiple-use context, is critical to a wide variety of wildlife.

G.1 Develop a statewide listing of all significant wetland and riparian habitats on public lands.

G.1.1 Locate, measure (miles/acres), and plot on a standard scale map wetland and riparian habitats by FY 84.

G.1.2 Complete statewide collation of wetland and riparian habitats by FY 85.

G.2 Develop and implement impact reduction and monitoring methodologies for riparian and wetlands habitat, especially with regard to energy development programs.

G.2.1 Studies on energy-related impacts to riparian and wetland habitats will be started and possible mitigation developed.

G.2.2 Develop monitoring methods to learn the effectiveness of wildlife protection and mitigation by FY 85.

H. FLPMA authorizes the Bureau to conduct studies and research concerning the management, protection, and development of public land resources.

H.1 Increase California's wildlife and endangered species research effort by promoting greater participation by BLM fisheries and wildlife biologists at all organizational levels.

H.1.1 Submit at least three fisheries or wildlife habittat management research proposals to the Washington Office each fiscal year.

H.1.2 Develop a research program training course and train fisheries and wildlife biologists at all organizational levels by the end of FY 83.

15. FISHERIES

A. FLPMA requires that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of ecological values and that will provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife and domestic animals. This, combined with a greater public awareness, requires a greater recognition of aquatic habitat protection and restoration as a major responsibility of the Bureau.

A.1 Develop and implement a fisheries resource management policy which maintains the natural diversity and integrity of aquatic communities and their habitats yet facilitates multiple-use management on public lands.

A.1.1 Complete a statewide fishery resource management policy by FY 83.

A.1.2 Implement the statewide policy beginning in FY 83 and develop supplemental District fishery resource programs by FY 84.

B. Departmental objectives direct the Bureau to expand opportunities for energy and mineral resource use of public lands.

B.1 Describe aquatic habitat requirements of fishery resources to facilitate land management decisions and improve management.

B.1.1 Develop aquatic habitat requirements criteria for fishery resources specific to the development of small-hydro projects by FY 84 (including instream flow requirements for fisheries).

B.1.2 Continue to support State Department of Fish and Game efforts to monitor the effects of gold dredging on aquatic habitats through FY 82.

C. Major statewide Bureau program emphasis for the next five years will include energy development, forest management, rangeland management, and water quality management. Major statewide Bureau issues for the next five years include Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Management, implementation of the King Range National Conservation Area Plan, implementation of SYU 13/15 decisions, Salton Sea oil and gas leasing, and completion of the Alturas RMP Plan.

C.1 Provide appropriate fishery input into decisions related to these issues.

C.1.1 Complete log jam clearance projects in Zones 2, 6, and 7 of the King Range NCA by FY 84.

C.1.2 Complete an Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (HMP) on the main Trinity River by FY 84 and Aquatic HMPs for Bear Creek and Honeydew Creek within the King Range NCA by FY 84 and FY 85 respectively.

C.1.3 Develop criteria for monitoring fish habitats and determining the widths of stream buffer strips within SYUs 13 and 15 by FY 83.

C.1.4 Develop criteria for monitoring fish populations within the Salton Sea (pursuant to oil and gas development) by FY 85.

C.1.5 Complete fishery habitat management recommendations for the Alturas RMP by FY 83.

D. The Sikes Act requires the BLM to cooperate with State agencies, plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish and game.

D.1 Develop and implement an aquatic resource management program with shared State-Federal responsibilities.

D.1.1 Complete a statewide 5-year (1983-1987) fisheries development plan in cooperation with the State Department of Fish and Game by FY 83.

D.1.2 Complete implementation of the Fitzhugh Creek AHMP, and the Bare Creek-Silver Creek-Newlands AHMP by FY 84, the fisheries portion of the Biscar Reservoir HMP by FY 85, and the Nooning Creek AHMP by FY 86.

D.1.3 Continue participation on the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force or the Trinity River Management Board if established and complete all elements of the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program for which the Bureau is a responsible agency within specified time-frames.

D.1.4 Develop a "Sikes Act" AHMP for anadromous fisheries within the Trinity River Basin by FY 84.

D.2. Support the goals and objectives of the California Resources Agency for aquatic resources as outlined in Investing for Prosperity (January, 1981).

D.2.1 Rehabilitate and maintain salmon and steelhead spawning, nursery and holding habitat on 5 miles of the Trinity River (16 miles are on public lands), on 1 mile of its tributary Indian Creek (2 1/2 miles on

public lands), on 3 miles of the Shasta River, and on 2 miles of Honeydew Creek (tributary to Mattole River) by FY 86.

D.2.2 Continue monitoring, maintenance and/or modifications on Dry Creek (Siskiyou County) thru FY 86.

E. Major statewide Bureau program emphasis for the next five years will include energy development, forest management, rangeland management, and water quality management.

E.1 Continue efforts to reduce the impacts of these programs on fish and fish habitats while facilitating their development within the scope of multiple-use management.

E.1.1 Monitor fish habitats within energy development areas annually using stream ocular survey techniques (BLM Manual 6670).

E.1.2 Complete a fishery habitat monitoring system for timber management areas by FY 84.

E.1.3 Continue monitoring the fishery habitats within the Tuledad/Homecamp ES area as developed in the monitoring system. Provide fishery input where appropriate in the Cowhead/Massacre and Cal/Neva ES monitoring systems as they are developed.

E.1.4 Complete aquatic habitat water quality criteria (including instream flow requirements) for use in developing Best Management Practices for water quality on public lands.

SUPPORT PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. CADASTRAL SURVEY

A. In order to properly manage the Nation's resources, the location and ownership status of lands must be determined. California is laced with many pre-1910 surveys that are fraudulent, grossly erroneous, and not monumented with materials meeting modern standards. The major needs for public lands identification in California in FY 82 - FY 86 are anticipated to be in support of the geothermal, timber, trespass, and recreation purposes.

A.1 Alleviate the problems associated with the pre-1910 surveys by maintaining a cadastral survey schedule which provides for the accomplishment of the highest priority program option surveys as requested by the Districts and U.S. Forest Service, and statutory surveys mandated by the Justice Department under Secretarial Orders.

A.1.1 Conduct statutory surveys on a priority one basis as received from the Washington Office in order to meet imposed deadlines.

A.1.2 Complete surveys within a time-frame that allows geothermal leases and timber sales to take place as scheduled.

A.1.3 Conduct surveys as needed to identify trespass cases, effect land exchanges and identify recreation sites.

A.1.4 Conduct surveys and remonument corners for the Forest Service on a priority basis as allowed for in the Memorandum of Agreement signed at the Washington Office.

B. Departmental Manual Release 757 DM 2.3 through 2.7 and Washington Office Memorandum 81-207 direct the establishment of geographic positions related to the National Geodetic Control Network (NGCN), to assist in various computer and graphic uses, including support of the National Cadastre and National Mapping Program.

B.1 Support and maintain a geodesy and control survey program providing skill and expertise necessary to relate on-going cadastral surveys to the NGCN and develop standards and methods for cadastral and control surveys to ensure compliance with Departmental Manual directives and IM 81-207, as well as all newly developing requirements.

B.1.1 Perform and provide guidelines for geodetic and control surveys necessary to comply with requirements, by 1982.

B.1.2 Develop and adapt methods and techniques to accomplish goal of determining geographic positions for corner points of on-going cadastral surveys.

B.1.3 Provide liaison with other government and private organizations and the public necessary to provide proper geodetic information on the Public Land Survey System.

C. State policy requires surveys to be processed and approved within 90 days from the completion of the field work.

C.1 Eliminate the backlog of unapproved surveys to comply with a 90 day approval period.

C.1.1 Gain authority to approve surveys at the State level.

C.1.2 Streamline the review and approval process by combining field notes and plat when it is appropriate.

C.1.3 Maintain a balance between the field and office operations in order to keep the backlog moving on a pipeline basis.

D. The Secretary of Interior has designated the Bureau of Land Management as the sole agency authorized to execute official surveys of the public lands. The Interagency Cadastral Coordination Council (ICCC), established at the Washington Office level, sets bureauwide priorities for surveys to be performed for other agencies on a reimbursable funding basis.

D.1 Establish a local ICCC, chaired by the Chief, Branch of Cadastral Survey, to set priorities at the State level.

D.1.1 Conduct surveys for other agencies as funding is made available.

E. A mapping program is needed to support all high priority resource programs and implementation of the California Desert Plan.

E.1 Establish and maintain a mapping program which is responsive to the bureau's priority programs.

E.1.1 Consolidate all State Office mapping functions into one unit.

E.1.2 Complete the mineral management maps in FY 82 as specified in the Annual Work Plan.

E.1.3 Complete EIS and EAR mapping requirements to meet resource program schedules.

E.1.4 Prepare engineering diagrams, easement maps, etc. as requested.

E.1.5 At the completion of the State reorganization, prepare updated District and Resource Area maps as required.

E.1.6 Maintain the California Desert Off-Road Vehicle map series as necessary.

E.1.7 Upoate the California State Map, incorporating District boundaries by 1985.

F. An aerial photography program is needed to support the road construction and easement programs, and development of recreation sites.

F.1 Establish and maintain a program through photogrammetry that will be cost effective.

F.1.1 Initiate an orientation program by 1983 for benefitting offices.

F.1.2 Ioentify projects that can be maoe more cost effective through the use of photogrammetry.

F.1.3 Conduct photogrammetric surveys as needed.

2. FIRE AND AVIATION MANAGEMENT

Fire Management

A. Since 1971 the number of fires per year has doubleo with a 5-year average of 213 fires. As the number of fires increase, a higher level of fire management protection and practices will be required.

A.1 Develop new or perfect traoitional approaches for improving fire prevention, oetection, initial attack, and suppression of wilafires within prescribeo safety guioelines and with reduceo costs.

A.1.1 Expano current interagency plans with the USFS, CDF, NPS, and various county and local fire departments to achieve maximum-suppression effort at a minimum cost.

A.1.2 Provide training to oevelop a qualifieo caore neeoeo to staff up to five project size fires annually in Susanville, Bakersfielo, ano the California Desert Districts.

A.1.3 Reduce resource losses ano costs of suppression of all fires and prevent the major disaster-type fire by improveo prevention techniques ano aovanceo suppression methoos.

A.1.4 Use Normal Year Fire Plans (NYFPs) to oevelop pre-suppression ano suppresion programs to meet protection goals ano minimize costs.

B. Fire rehabilitation projects need professional planning and execution to help restore wildlands to full resource production.

B.1 Rehabilitate burned areas where surveys indicate severe loss will occur if revegetation or soil stabilization practices are not completed before the first heavy precipitation.

B.1.1 Accurately identify rehabilitation needs during fire suppression actions on project fires.

B.1.2 Provide immediate treatment using on-site manpower and equipment where possible or arrange contracts to complete work before further loss occurs.

C. Fire Management is an important activity within Resource Management Plans. Fire represents an acceptable alternative in land treatment to meet management objectives.

C.1 Base all fire management efforts on approved fire management plans.

C.1.1 Prepare activity plans for each Resource Area and each Wilderness Study Area to comply with the Interim Management Guide. These plans will include, among others, the degree of suppression desired, least damaging suppression technique, other agency concerns, smoke management and public involvement.

C.1.2 Expand fuels management planning and project execution (prescribed burning) in managing fire so that it may be used to enhance the public lands rather than destroy natural resources and improvements.

Aviation Management

A. The Aviation Management program can provide safe, efficient, and an economical means of transporting personnel as well as a delivery system to accomplish project objectives.

A.1 District and State aviation plans will be prepared within one year, which insure the safe and economical use of aircraft by BLM or through cooperative effort with other agencies.

A.1.1 Within the policy and guidelines provided by the Department of Interior and Bureau of Land Management, program managers will: Develop policy and direction, provide training to key District and State Office people, establish an evaluation system and implement an aircraft safety program.

3. ADP, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND REMOTE SENSING

A. The Bureau's Strategic Plan for Information Systems calls for the development of Automated Data Processing (ADP) in support of Bureau programs.

A.1 Continue ADP development and support for the California Desert District.

A.1.1 Continue to maintain the resource inventories data bases developed during the Desert Planning activity.

A.1.2 Continue to provide training as necessary for the Desert District Staff on the use of the developed data bases.

A.1.3 Install data terminal in the detached CDCA Resource Area Offices by FY 1983.

A.1.4 Develop additional ADP programs as identified by the District in support of the Desert Plan implementation.

A.2 Continue ADP support for the State Office and other District Offices within the State.

A.2.1 Install data terminal in detached Resource Area offices throughout the State as needed and budgets permits.

A.2.2 Train personnel on the use of the revised Range Management Automated System billing package.

A.2.3 Train personnel on the use of the MATRIX package for submitting budget information.

A.2.4 Develop and train personnel on the extraction of budgetary data.

A.2.5 Train personnel on the use of Electronic Mail System (EMS).

A.2.6 Develop and train personnel on the use of the Land Case Status data base.

A.2.7 Develop and train personnel on the use of the Historical Index for Environmental Assessments data base.

A.2.8 Continue to provide training on the use of the various ADP packages as they come on line.

A.2.9 Develop additional ADP applications as identified by the State Office and Districts and approved by management in support of State and District programs.

A.3 Implement computer graphics to aid in the presentation ano analysis of data.

A.3.1 For the purpose of selecting the standaro for California, perform an analysis of the various graphic packages by FY 83.

A.3.2 Establish a graphic digitizing section within the State Office and District Offices as neeoed to support map digitizing by FY 84.

A.3.3 Initiate a feasibility study to investigate scanning maps instead of hand digitizing.

A.4 Establish a State Office Computer Center that will meet the data processing needs of the State.

A.4.1 Upgraoe the Level 6 minicomputer so that it has the computing power needed to "down-load" application package from the DSC computer and run programs on a local level in FY 82.

A.4.2 Identify those packages that can be more efficiently run on local level as various data processing application packages become available.

A.4.3 Investigate installing microcomputers at the District and Resource Office level to preprocess data prior to being sent to the larger system(s) for final processing.

B. The Bureau has been chargeo through FLPMA with effectively managing valuable mountaintop communication sites.

B.1 Manage mountaintop communication sites by provioing for orderly development and equatible treatment of present and future users of these sites.

B.1.1 Encourage the formation of Site User Groups to help resolve problems ano encourage sharing of facilities. Key site to be identified in FY 82.

B.1.2 Reouce trespass cases by frequent monitoring of sites. Site monitoring plans to be developed in FY 82 ano implementeo in FY 83.

B.1.3 Involve telecommunication staffs early in the processing cycle of these right-of-ways in order to process the communication site application more efficiently.

C. Remote Sensing is a viable methoo in assisting the Bureau in inventory, monitoring, and managing land resources under its jurisoiction.

C.1 Develop a working and responsive Remote Sensing Program within California.

C.1.1 Develop and present a briefing package which will familiarize the State Office and District Personnel on the benefits of Remote Sensing (Satellite imagery, high and low level aerial photography, ground monitoring stations etc.).

C.1.2 Train personnel on the use of existing Remote Sensing applications.

4. CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

Construction

A. BLM/FHWA interagency agreement dated March 13, 1963, FHPM 6-9-4-2 (PPM 29-2) and FHWA California Division Memorandum D-19, dated July 22, 1977 require that the BLM receive approval of all transportation planning and construction projects.

A.1 Receive approval for the transportation plan prior to implementation.

A.1.1 Transmit a current copy of the transportation plan with additions and deletions to FHWA by August of each fiscal year

A.1.2 Revise the transportation plan in each District by July of each fiscal year.

A.1.3 Make all inventories in accordance with BLM Manual 9110 release 9-167 dated 3/6/80.

A.2 Receive approval of all transportation reconstruction projects prior to start of work.

A.2.1 Submit an environmental analysis complying with Section 102(2)(c) of the NEPA of 1969 to FHWA prior to the expenditure of survey and design funds.

A.2.2 Approve all PS&E documents prior to construction by the FHWA.

B. The Federal Highway Act of 1968 and the amended Highway Safety Act of 1966 require safe crossing structures for all transportation systems.

B.1 Bridges and major culverts must be verified as safe structures.

B.1.1 Inspect all bridges and major culverts in accordance with National Bridge Inspection standards as printed in 23 CFR 650.301 - 650.311 by September 30, 1983.

B.1.2 In addition to safety, all bridges must be designed to incorporate the policies of BLM Manual 9112.06.

C. Several detached Resource Area headquarters and fire stations are located in temporary rented buildings or trailer houses.

C.1 Locate Bureau offices within the Resource Area and in a permanent structure.

C.1.1 Submit an annual plan as part of the packaging process which reflects the need for building construction.

C.1.2 Submit a prospectus, in accordance with CSO IM-78-193, by October for each project anticipated in the immediate future.

D. Current recreation use is, in many areas, beyond the carrying capacity of the area. This creates problems of environmental degradation, vandelism, unsafe conditions resulting from congestion, and a less than desired recreational experience.

D.1 Develop sufficient areas in terms of size and location to accommodate the projected visitor use.

D.1.1 Submit requests for construction of developed recreation sites on an annual basis, during the packaging process.

D.1.2 Submit a prospectus, in accordance with CSO IM-78-193 by October for each anticipated project.

Maintenance

A. The Safe Drinking Water Act of November 1977, otherwise known as Public Law 93-523 as amended by Public law 95-100, requires that all potable water be tested for compliance with safe drinking water standards. Section 1413 of the Act and 40 CFR 142 provide for the transfer of authority from NEPA to the State of California.

A.1 Provide safe drinking water to all public and BLM employees.

A.1.1 Test all potable water in accordance with the procedures outlined in IM CA-80-4.

B. Several major types of hazards exist on public lands which jeopardise the use of public lands.

B.1 Mitigate mine shaft hazards.

B.1.1 Mitigate approximately 50 mine shafts per year either by fencing or filling through contract or voluntary support.

B.2 Post or close unsafe roads, depending on the conditions of these roads.

B.2.1 Complete an annual inventory of existing roads. Close or sign all roads that are not maintained.

C. Trespass outside of Bureau rights-of-way is becoming a problem when trails cannot be maintained. The Bureau has constructed approximately 60 miles of trail and does not have the financial capability to keep them open.

C.1 Inventory each trail on an annual basis.

C.1.1 Contact volunteer groups for trail maintenance.

C.1.2 Close those sections receiving little or no use.

D. The Energy Conservation Act of 1976 requires that energy consumption of new buildings meet specified performance standards. These standards will be applied to existing buildings as practical through retrofitting.

D.1 Inventory existing Bureau owned buildings for potential retrofit.

D.1.1 Inventory BLM buildings by FY 82.

E. Some recreation areas are becoming over used and undermaintained, thus creating waste disposal problems.

E.1 Individual sites need to be identified which have use and no maintenance capability.

E.1.1 Inventory on an annual basis all undeveloped sites and require closure and determine which sites will have reduced maintenance levels.

5. SPECIAL PROJECTS

A. The Secretary's Management by Objective policy under authority of Section 304b-PL-579, Section 28-PL 93-153, and PL 94-586, among others, has emphasized the need to further expand opportunities for energy use of public lands.

A.1 Foster the development of non-renewable (oil, gas, coal, etc.) and renewable energy resources (e.g., hydro, wind, solar) on appropriate public lands and the conveyance of energy products to users.

A.1.1 Limit mitigation measures so as to conform strictly to project requirement. Provide guidance on the solution to these problems in the form of new procedures and written guidelines as they are made available.

A.1.2 Meet cultural resource compliance commitments for all energy projects, preferably through the Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement process, if needed to avoid delays often caused in case-by-case compliance.

A.1.3 Continue to provide Districts with needed expert review on technical matters (e.g. engineering, archaeological, surface protection, etc.) as requested or required on the following projects.

For FY 82-83, these include:

-Alaska Pipeline
-Eastern Interconnect
-Intermountain Power Project
-Kerckoff
-Rocky Mountain Pipeline
-LNG
-Lucerne Valley
-Windfarms
-Mini-hydro

For FY 83-85:

-Cal Coal
-San Joaquin Pipeline
-Alaska Pipeline
-Eastern Interconnect
-Intermountain Power Project
-Rocky Mountain Pipeline
-LNG
-Lucerne Valley
-Windfarms
-Mini-hydro

B. Departmental directives charge the Bureau with the authority and responsibility to simplify and streamline lease and right-of-way procedures to facilitate private enterprise energy development and expedite the conveyance of energy resources across public lands.

B.1 Effectively coordinate preapplication activities with future project sponsors and others to promote the sponsors' understanding of the requirements for a right-of-way grant.

B.1.1 Furnish future sponsors with requirements for rights-of-way applications within one week following application.

B.1.2 Provide future sponsors with estimated time frames to process/complete environmental documents, cultural resource legislation requirements, wildlife legislation requirements, preparation and issuance of rights-of-way.

B.1.3 Provide future sponsors with preliminary cost estimates for the processing of rights-of-way.

B.2 Coordinate and track the processing and issuance of current and future energy rights-of-way grants.

B.2.1 Arrange and meet with project sponsors and others to develop an environmental document covering the project's construction operations and maintenance.

B.2.2 Arrange and meet with project sponsors and others to prepare judicious rights-of-way grants and stipulations.

B.2.3 Prepare and continually update a project log and tracking board for all projects.

B.3 Develop and implement monitoring mechanisms with other State, federal, and local agencies for specific energy projects under application for public lands.

B.3.1 Draft measures for agency comment and finalize during FY 82.

B.3.2 Provide periodic field checks during field operations through local agency offices as deemed appropriate by individual parties for projects listed above. Monitoring for compliance with existing laws will be timed with project schedules as tracked.

6. ACQUISITION

A. Section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorizes the Bureau to acquire lands, or interest therein, by purchase exchange, donation, or eminent oomain. These acquisitions must be consistent with and in support of the Bureau's mission and applicable lano use plans.

A.1. Establish and maintain an easement acquisition program which ensures that access is provided in advance of the implementation of lano use plans.

A.1.1 Develop an acquisition plan for all acquisitions required in support of lano use plans which are to be implemented in FY 85 or sooner, by the end of FY 82.

A.1.2 Complete route analysis, environmental assessment and survey and design on 45 easements which will be appraised in FY 83, by the end of FY 82.

A.1.3 Complete appraisals on 40 easements, by the end of FY 82.

A.1.4 Acquire 35 easements by the end of FY 82.

A.2. Develop an acquisition program which will provide access to the recreation area at the beginning of the Susan River Trail.

A.2.1 Establish and survey an access route into the area known as Hobo Camp by the end of the first half of FY 82.

A.2.2 Appraise the value of any easements required by the eno of the third quarter of FY 82.

A.2.3 Purchase any easements required by the end of FY 82.

A.3. Develop an acquisition plan which will assure completion of right-of-way acquisition of the Pacific Crest Trail in compliance with the mandates of the National Trail System Act ano amendments thereto.

A.3.1 Complete mapping of the southern portion of the Cache Peak Segment and all of the Whitewater Segment during the first half of FY 82.

A.3.2 Complete appraisal of the southern portion of the Cache Peak Segment and the northern portion of the Whitewater Segment ouring the third quarter of FY 82.

A.3.3 Acquire at least three easements on the Cache Peak Segment and three on the Whitewater Segment by the end of FY 82.

A.3.4 Establish the trail route over the northern two miles of Cache Peak Segment and all of the Anza Segment by the end of FY 82.

A.3.5 Survey and map all remaining portions of the Cache Peak and Anza Segments by midyear FY 83.

A.3.6 Establish the trail route on all remaining segments by the end of FY 83.

A.4 Continue to acquire land within the King Range National Conservation Area pursuant to the King Range Act and amendments thereto.

A.4.1 Continue to acquire lands via the exchange process to the greatest extent practical. Design exchange packages so that small scattered blocks of land outside King Range will be considered first. Three exchanges should be consumated during FY 82.

A.4.2 Small parcels of land in the Coastal Zone (Zones 1 & 2) and the Primitive Area (Zone 4) may be acquired by direct purchase. Two parcels will be acquired by direct purchase in FY 82.

A.5. Acquire easements, other than access, in support of various resource programs.

A.5.1 Acquire two fence easements and one water development easement acquired in FY 82.

7. APPRAISALS

A. Acts of Congress, Departmental Regulations, and Bureau of Land Management Policies direct the Bureau to assertain the fair market value of a wide variety of realty related actions on an ongoing basis.

A.1 Maintain a "pipeline" system to more rapioly administer the appraisal caseload.

A.1.1 Complete requested State vs. BLM "in lieu" appraisals as requested.

A.1.2 Complete full narrative appraisals of two major energy related pipeline projects in FY 82.

A.1.3 Complete exchange appraisals in the King Range National Conservation Area by end of FY 82.

A.1.4 Complete acquisition appraisals on the Pacific Crest Trail by end of FY 82.

A.1.5 Complete BLM State of California land exchange appraisals as requested.

A.1.6 Appraise all energy related rights-of-way as requested.

A.1.7 Reappraise the nine mountain top communication sites involved with AT&T vs. BLM case.

B. Departmental policies direct the Bureau to meet public demand for lands for community expansion and other purposes.

B.1 Provide appraisal expertise to implement a program of orderly land actions to meet public demand.

B.1.1 Appraise Red Mountain townsite.

B.1.2 Appraise 30 "terminated lease small tracts" in Barstow in FY 82.

C. Improved appraisal service to northern California region is needed.

C.1 Provide best possible appraisal service to Northern California district.

C.1.1 Assist management in determining whether improved appraisal service can best be provided by establishing one or more appraisal positions in Northern California Districts (decentralization), or providing this service from the S.O.

C.1.2 Provide professional staff training to District realty specialists.

D. Continued professional level training of appraisal staff and realty specialists is needed.

D.1 Provide formal training for appraisal staff and realty specialists throughout California.

D.1.1 Send two staff appraisers to American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers courses and two to American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers courses.

D.1.2 Use members of State appraisal staff to give basic appraisal training to realty specialists in the district offices.

D.1.3 Send selected realty specialists from the district offices to Phoenix Lands School for appraisal training.

8. LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Law Enforcement work, including the investigation of a wide range of criminal and civil matters, continues to increase in numbers and complexity, requiring a high level of professional expertise, leadership, and coordination at each organizational level and is an integral part of the Bureau's overall management job.

A.1 Develop and maintain a law enforcement organization to meet Bureau and public needs economically and efficiently through training, staffing and coordination.

A.1.1 Analyze the need to expand the Ranger Program with additional delega- tions to include the King Range National Conserva- tion Area and other public land areas in the northern Districts during FY 82-86.

A.1.2 Conclude cooperative agreements, with and in counties, at a rate which will cover all public lands in California by 1990. Priority will be given to counties with high-use, improved/unimproved recreation sites.

A.1.3 Provide timely investigations and processing of criminal cases in support of the Bureau's resource protection effort. Conclude 173 such investigations in FY 82 and each succeeding year.

A.1.4 Provide policy and technical guidance to the Law Enforcement Ranger Program.

A.1.5 Identify high crime areas and establish crime prevention programs to reduce the overall level of criminal activity during FY 82.

A.2 Increase public awareness of changes or restrictions in Public Land use, including changes in laws and regulations, prosecution of violators, and problem areas, such as high timber theft areas, to better protect the Public Lands.

A.2.1 Develop and implement a program with the assistance of Public Affairs for involving the media in the dissemination of public announcements in FY 82.

A.3 Reduce the level of property damage and vandalism on the Public Lands.

A.3.1 Conduct security studies in each District and Resource Area Office to provide staff personnel a better understanding of their security needs.

A.3.2 Establish a Statewide accounting system to record losses resulting from criminal activity by FY 83.

9. PERSONNEL

Personnel Management

A. The Civil Service Reform Act (CSRA) of 1978 requires that the Performance Improvement System and Performance Improvement and Position Review (PIPR) be modified to comply with the Act's performance appraisal system.

A.1 Modify the Bureau's Performance Improvement System to comply with CSRA and OPM regulations and to instill greater employee accountability for accomplishing the work required of their positions.

A.1.1 Provide additional training to supervisors in developing the new PIPR to include critical elements which are essential to satisfactory performance and required elements which are important job assignments, but deemed less significant than critical elements, during FY 82 and 83.

A.1.2 Provide additional training to supervisors and managers in developing reasonable measurable standards of performance for all positions, particularly for those positions subject to the Merit Pay System over the next few fiscal years.

B. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has delegated certain specific personnel appointing and examining authorities to the Bureau.

B.1 Personnel appointing authorities should be redelegated to operating personnel offices and line managers, whenever practicable.

B.1.1 Provide training and/or written instructions documenting responsibilities, accountability, required reporting, recording, and evaluation procedures necessary for operating Personnel offices to be delegated this authority, whenever practicable during the next five years.

C. The Office of Personnel Managements' (OPM) new "Guide to Processing Personnel Actions" (FPM Supplement 296-33) requires personnel offices governmentwide to implement a revised method of documenting and processing personnel actions, beginning in 1982.

C.1 Provide more reliable statistics on the Federal work force.

C.1.1 Prepare personnel actions and the other forms and documents which determine how an employee is paid and the benefits to which he/she is entitled under OPM regulations using FPM Supplement 296-33.

D. The Bureaus' ADP & Communication Network is continuing in the efforts to improve the internal efficiency of the Pay/Pers System by provioing some immediate relief of the time spent for input and particularly output.

D.1. Improve the internal efficiency of the PAY/PERS system.

D.1.1 Implement system improvements in FY 82.

E. With increaseo austerity in Government, greater emphasis will be placed on responsible position/classification management to reouce payroll costs.

E.1 Maintain an effective position classification program and closely review proposed reorganizational structure in terms of optimum position management.

E.1.1 Implement the Factor Evaluation System (FES) of position classification over the next five years.

F. The implementation of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) imposed funoing and personnel ceilng curtailments will involve significant numbers of changes, reassignments, transfers and/or separations among existing and/or retitled organizational entities.

F.1 Develop ano implement an effective employee placement plan to assist workers who are displaced due to reorganization and/or reouceo buoget and personnel ceilings.

F.1.1 Evaluate organizational structures in light of increasing workloao, decreasing personnel ano shifting program priorities.

G. The CSRA has greatly expanoed the scope of collective bargaining in the Feceral sector and will impact the renewal and amendment negotiations with NFFE Local 951.

G.1 Renegotiate Labor-Management Agreement between State Office ano NFFE Local No. 951.

G.1.1 Complete Labor-Management Agreement in FY 82.

Training and Organizational Development

A. Formal classroom training which requires student travel has been reduceo and will continue to be reouceo to a level below that of FY 81.

A.1 Develop ano implement cost-effective alternatives to formal classroom training where significant cost savings are possible without a significant loss of quality.

A.1.1 Procure compatible video equipment for each District Office by FY 84 to provide on-site training and information using shared Bureau and State software.

A.1.2 Procure and publicize substitute Bureau and commercial self-study for classroom training as funds become available.

A.1.3 Continue to offer and execute on-site classroom training in high demand subjects. Course offerings will be based upon the annual needs analysis reflected in the Annual Training Plan.

For FY 82, these will include:

- Two Group Skills for Workgroups sessions;
- Eight Time Management sessions;
- Five Stress Management sessions;
- Two Effective Briefing Techniques sessions; and
- One Facilitator Training session.

B. The development and execution of supervisory, management, and performance improvement training is presently being and will continue to be decentralized in this State.

B.1 Develop in-house capability to conduct courses presently being conducted by WO and DSC. Conduct these courses on-site when possible.

B.1.1 Conduct "Introduction to Supervision in the BLM" in Sacramento and one high demand field location during FY 82 and each ensuing fiscal year.

B.1.2 Develop the capability to conduct "Seminar for BLM Managers and Supervisors" by FY 83. Conduct at least one course annually starting in FY 83.

B.1.3 Develop the capability to conduct "Performance Improvement" by FY 83. Conduct on-site courses as determined by the needs analysis reflected in the Annual Training Plan.

C. A continuing workload and diminishing fiscal and human resources, necessitate that we quickly integrate new employees into the Bureau and its systems.

C.1 Continue to improve the cost-effectiveness of the State Employee Orientation Program.

C.1.1 Develop and implement statewide, an orientation program during FY 82 that reduces costs below the level expended during FY 81.

C.1.2 Investigate decentralizing orientation to the Districts. Make recommendations to the State Director by FY 83. Implement the resulting decision during FY 83.

D. Managers, supervisors, and employees must maintain high productivity despite reduced funding and staffing by working more interdependently.

D.1 Continue to implement and develop the management team concept statewide.

D.1.1 Continue to expand the use of "collaborative problem solving" (facilitation) in appropriate meetings. Monitor to evaluate results.

D.1.2 Train the number of meeting facilitators necessary to maintain at least two capable facilitators in each District and CSO Division.

D.1.3 Continue to hold at least one State Management Team-building meeting each fiscal year.

E. Organizational Development (OD) is an established Bureau program and will gain increasing emphasis as it becomes institutionalized Bureau-wide.

E.1 Expand the use of OD as a management tool to assist in developing and maintaining effective workgroups and relationships between workgroups.

E.1.1 Develop and publicize a State OD strategy in accordance with the emerging Bureau OD strategy. The State strategy will be issued within six months after the Bureau strategy is issued.

E.1.2 Measure and publicize the results of all movement toward meeting the goals outlined in the Bureau and State strategies.

E.2 Continue to develop OD capability within California.

E.2.1 Continue to increase managers' awareness of OD by supporting the Area Manager and District Manager training courses: "Managing for the 80s" and "OD Seminar."

E.2.2 Conduct an Annual Analysis to determine if there is a need and the funding available to employ a full-time OD specialist.

10. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

A. It is the policy of BLM California to maintain an effective Equal Employment Opportunity Program in keeping with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and Executive Order 11478, EEO in Federal Government, 1969.

A.1 Continue emphasis on the status of women.

A.1.1 Increase numbers of women in professional series drawing from internal sources.

A.1.2 Increase numbers of women in supervisory and managerial positions from within.

A.1.3 Insure fair share of awards and training, judged on proportions within workforce.

A.1.4 Monitor career ladders and promotions.

A.2 Continue and expand California BLM's Upward Mobility Program.

A.2.1 Add at least two upward mobility positions per year; more when budget will allow additional positions.

A.2.2 Restructure and bridge at least two positions per year - more when budget will allow.

B. The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Recruiting Program (FEORP) is mandated as a result of P.L. 95-454, Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and is directed toward the correction of underrepresentation of women and minorities in the Federal Government.

B.1 Continue emphasis on FEORP goals to correct underrepresentation of women and minorities.

B.1.1 Internally recruit women and minorities for those positions which become available through attrition, especially in geology managerial and Land Law Examining positions.

B.1.2 Utilize outside recruitment for Hispanic males and Black males - possibly through VRA appointments.

C. EEO complaints of discrimination are costly - both in human and monetary resources.

C.1 Process and close current EEO complaints and keep new ones at a zero level.

C.1.1 Continue to train managers and supervisors in good supervisory practices.

C.1.2 Provide managers and supervisors with prevention of sexual harassment training.

C.1.3 Brief managers and supervisors regarding practices which lead to discrimination complaints, insuring that they have had adequate information on which to base their dealings with personnel.

11. SAFETY AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT

A. Establish and implement an employee safety and health program in accordance with sound management practices, as required by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (PL 91-596) and 29 CFR 1960.

A.1 Provide direct support to State and District Office Management efforts to establish and maintain an effective and comprehensive occupational safety and health program.

A.1.1 Implement Departmental and Bureau Safety and Health Requirements as contained in DM 485 and BLM Manual 1112.

A.1.2 Implement, to the degree feasible, the Bureau AWP for Safety and Health through FY 86.

A.1.3 Develop and issue specific safety directives and implement such programs as are necessary, including staffing, to maintain an effective program.

B. Effectively administer the Bureau Tort Claim Program, in accordance with the Federal Tort Claim Act and Military Personnel and Civilian Employee Claim Act of 1964; DM 451 and Bureau Manual 1386.

B.1 Provide overall direction to the administration of tort claim investigation and processing within California.

B.1.1 Conduct or direct a complete investigation of all incidents that result in a claim against the U.S. Government and process such action in a timely fashion.

B.1.2 Provide training and direction to District personnel to assure proper field investigation and followup is conducted in incidents involving the public.

C. Establish and administer an effective State-wide emergency operation program to enable the Bureau to function in time of Natural Disaster, Declared Emergency, or Nuclear Attack, in accordance with the Defense Protection Act of 1950, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, the National Security Act of 1947, and Executive Orders 11490, 10480, 10647, 11179, 11501, and 12148; 190 DMI, 295 DMI, 900 DMI, BLM Manual 1170, and State Supplement 1170.

C.1 Provide direct support to the State Director and District Managers in developing, establishing, and implementing an Emergency Operation Program within California.

C.1.1 Provide specific technical guidance, planning, and training to enable the California State Office and District Offices to continue to function and carry out critically designated functions during time's of Natural disaster, declared emergency, or nuclear attack.

C.1.2 Participate in and represent the Bureau and Department on Regional Federal Emergency Management Agency Planning and Disaster Response Teams and interface with similar State and local agency organizations and fuctions.

GENERAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE

1. MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING

A. Court-ordered mandates require the Bureau to prepare Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for all public lands subjected to livestock grazing.

A.1 Maintain a planning schedule that will comply with the court-ordered FY 84 completion date.

A.1.1 Complete the Yokayo and Chay Management Framework Plans (MFPs) in FY 82.

A.1.2 Complete the Alturas Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the South Sierra Foothills and Redding MFPs in FY 83.

A.1.3 Complete the Honey Lake/Beckworth, Coast Valley, and Cost RMPs in FY 84.

B. The Bureau's Planning Regulations (43 CFR Part 1600) and CEQ regulations require land use plans be monitored and evaluated on a continuing basis.

B.1 Develop and maintain monitoring strategies to ensure management actions pertinent to each program are carried out.

B.1.1 Develop a monitoring policy for use within California which is applicable to all public lands in FY 82.

B.1.2 Develop and carryout monitoring plans in the Bishop, Surprise, Eagle Lake, and Siskiyou Resource Areas and the California Desert Conservation Area (in accordance with the 83 Package) in FY 82.

B.1.3 Develop and Carry out monitoring plans in the Folsom and Eagle Lake Resource Areas in FY 83.

C. Departmental policies place increased emphasis on making the planning process as streamlined and responsive to program needs as possible.

C.1 Improve the usefulness and efficiency of the planning process to multiple-use management decision making.

C.1.1 Evaluate the State's pilot RMP (and other ongoing planning efforts) to better provide a basis for developing more effective planning proceoures for use State-wide during FY 82-83.

C.1.2 Develop and disseminate the guidance, techniques, procedures in the form of a handbook, etc., necessary for effectively carrying out land use plans in response to specific Bureau initiatives and actions.

C.1.3 Conduct training and problem-solving work sessions with planning interdisciplinary team members on an as-needed basis.

C.1.4 Hold planning coordinators' meetings (at least one a year) to discuss, evaluate, and present new ideas, techniques and direction.

D. The National Environmental Policy Act, FLPMA and the Bureau's land use planning regulations direct the Bureau to give Federal, State, and local governments and the public adequate notice and opportunity to comment, upon and participate in the formulation of plans and programs relating to the management of the public lands.

D.1 Complete new or revise existing land use plans with full public involvement and intergovernmental coordination. Ensure these plans are consistent with the plans and/or policies of other Federal agencies, State and local government, and Indian Tribes.

D.1.1 Develop public participation plan with continuing monitoring as to its effectiveness in receiving meaningful input and reaching the various publics.

D.1.2 Coordinating with local governments, their agencies, and regional offices of State agencies will remain the responsibility of the District Manager and will be continuing for all aspects of Bureau operations. State Office will provide information on State agencies policies and where regional offices are not in place.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

A. The 1978 Council on Environmental Quality regulations require the Bureau to prepare more concise, issue-related environmental documents which will be of greater use in decision-making.

A.1 Write EISs using procedures which have been developed to streamline the preparation process.

A.1.1 Identify the desired format and content of the document by first preparing a detailed mock-up.

A.1.2 Present only pertinent, issue-realted information as briefly as possible, utilizing illustrations, matrices, and an outline writing format rather than narratives when feasible.

A.1.3 Limit EIS teams to a core group of four to six specialists.

A.1.4 Conduct State Office EIS reviews using the worksheets and procedures specified by the California Environmental Handbook.

A.2 Prepare EAs using an efficient process which is consistent with existing policy.

A.2.1 Ensure District EA preparation procedures are consistent among Districts and with the California Environmental Handbook.

A.2.2 Utilize categorical exclusions whenever possible.

A.2.3 Incorporate information by reference from earlier EAs rather than repeating discussions.

A.2.4 Prepare programmatic EAs for groups of related actions to allow subsequent EAs on the individual actions to be as brief as possible (tiering).

B. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the Bureau to prepare EISs for all actions which may significantly affect the human environment. In addition, court-ordered mandates require the Bureau to prepare EISs for all public lands subject to livestock grazing.

B.1 Complete remaining Grazing EISs by FY 84 in accordance with the court schedule and in compliance with the requirements of the BLM Manual for NEPA implementation.

B.1.1 Complete the Willow Creek, Sierra, and Bodie/Coleville EISs by FY 82.

B.1.2 Complete the Redding, Yokayo, South Sierra Foothills, and Alturas EISs by FY 83.

B.1.3 Complete the Coast, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckworth EISs by FY 84.

B.2 Prepare other EISs as appropriate in accordance with Bureau guidance.

B.2.1 Complete the San Gorgonio Winofarms EIS by FY 82.

B.2.2 Complete Wilderness EISs on all MFPs underway in FY 82 by FY 83.

C. BLM is obligated by the 1978 CEQ regualtions to comment upon environmental documents prepared by other agencies whenever BLM has legal jurisdiction or special expertise regarding the proposal.

C.1 Retain review coordination responsibilities at the State Office.

C.1.1 Screen the 100 to 200 annual requests for review to identify those requiring BLM review.

C.1.2 Forward those documents needing review to involved districts and appropriate State Office specialists.

C.1.3 Review documents (approximately 30 to 40 annually) for technical and procedural adequacy.

C.1.4 Compile District and State Office comments, forwarding them to the appropriate agency.

3. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. Growing public awareness of, and demands upon, the public lands will require increasing Public Affairs efforts at all levels.

A.1. Develop understanding and support of Bureau programs by increasing public awareness of resource needs, management programs and visibility of Bureau lands through an aggressive public information and cooperative relations program. Priority programs will be wild horse and burro management; mineral and energy; CDCA Plan implementation; lands and realty; and wilderness.

A.1.1 Prepare and implement specific Public Affairs Plans for each program area with the assistance of Program Leads in FY 82. Plans will specify program goals and objectives, identify actions which Public Affairs can take to assist in achieving these, and provide a schedule under which these actions will take place.

A.1.2 Utilize all appropriate skills and products within budget restraints in carrying out Public Affairs Program Plans, including news releases, spot news coverage, radio and television interviews and talk shows, Bureau-produced video news reports, public service announcements, motion pictures, publications, and public meetings.

A.1.3 Provide support for the goals and objectives of these various programs through the Bureau's Cooperative Relations Program. Provide information about Bureau goals and objectives through liaison with Congressional and State legislative offices, State and county governments, and other federal agencies.

B. Meet all legal requirements to provide public information and education in public resource management. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 set legal requirements for public

information and involvement. FLPMA further stipulates an expanding list of checkpoints for public consultation and involvement in land use decision making.

B.1 Initiate and support public involvement efforts at all levels.

B.1.1 Initiate public involvement activities on the District level. Close consultation with the public will continue through communication with District Multiple Use Advisory Boards, State and local governments, and groups having interest in public land resource management.

B.1.2 Provide monitoring from State Office on public participation to insure all legal requirements and objectives for land use planning are met.

B.1.3 Provide State Office guidance and training to District Personnel in P.A. activities.

C. There is a need for vigorous, on-going Public Affairs activities in Cooperative Relations with other levels of government in Congressional and State Legislative Liaison, response to Freedom of Information Act inquiries, and Advisory Council facilitation.

C.1 Public Affairs will continue to carry out these key contact functions.

C.1.1 Public Affairs specialists will be assigned according to levels of expertise and experience to maintain these liaison activities.

C.1.2 Promote accurate and timely information dissemination.

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY

ACCESS ROADS. Mainline roads constructed primarily to facilitate the removal of timber from forest areas and financed by appropriated funds.

ACEC (Areas of Environmental Concern). Locations or tracts designated by state or Federal land use act criteria as being of significant value, meriting protection or special consideration.

ACTIVITY PLANNING. The preparation of a detailed program of action to implement planning decisions over some specified time period.

ACTIVITY PLANS. Detailed action plans for specific program activities. Examples include Allotment Management Plans, Recreation Site Development Plans, Transportation Plans, Fire Zone Plans, etc.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land where one or more individuals graze their livestock. It generally consists of BLM lands but may include parcels of private or state-owned lands. The number of livestock and season(s) of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or may be only one pasture.

ALLOWABLE CUT. The amount of timber that may be harvested annually or periodically from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with the objectives of management on a sustained-yield basis.

ALLOWABLE USE. Maximum amount of grazing in AUMs allowable in any given year or grazing season, based mainly on surveyed livestock grazing.

AMP (Allotment Management Plan). A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

ANADROMOUS. (Of fish) Migrating from the sea up a river to spawn.

ANIMAL UNIT. A standarized unit of measurement for range livestock which is equivalent to one cow or one horse or five sheep or five goats or four reindeer, all over six months of age.

APPEAL. The regulations governing the operations of the Bureau of Land Managment give all parties adversely affected by a decision of an officer of the Bureau or of an examiner the right to appeal to the Board of Land Appeals (43 CFR 1840).

AQUATIC. Living or growing in or on the water.

AQUIFER. A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains enough saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITE. A site which contains object of antiquity or cultural values relating to history that warrant special protection.

AUM (Animal Unit Month). A standarized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of one month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges which represents the privilege of grazing one animal for a period of one month.

BLM (Bureau of Land Management).

BMPs (Best Management Practices). Land and resource conservation practices adopted by BLM or state governments to reduce nonpoint source water pollution. Such practices may include modified grazing systems, contour furrowing, special post-mining reclamation techniques, cable logging systems, etc.

BPS (Bureau Planning System). A process used by the BLM to establish land use objectives, allocations, and constraints for various categories of public land.

CADASTRAL SURVEY. A survey relating to lands boundaries and subdivisions, made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their icentification in the records by field notes and plats.

CFR (Code of Federal Regulations).

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND. Lands growing stands of forest trees which possess present or potential merchantable value.

COMPETITIVE LEASING. Leases are issued by the United States where there are known minerals or where inference of probable mineralization shown can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease issues to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction.

CRUCIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT. Parts of the habitat that are necessary to sustain a population at critical periods of its life cycle. Often limiting habitat for a population, such as winter habitat, breeding habitat, etc.

CULTURAL RESOURCES. A term that includes resources of historical, archaeological, or architectural significance, which are fragile.

DO (District Office).

EA (Environmental Assessment). A concise public record which analyzes probable or known impacts from a proposal or action upon components of the human environment and reaches a conclusion as to their significance or consequences.

EAR (Environmental Assessment Record). A concisely written record of environmental factors in land management actions.

EIS (Environmental Impact Statement). A written analysis of the impacts of a proposed project (e.g., grazing program) on the environment.

ECOLOGY. A study of animals and plants in their relation to each other and to their environment.

ECOSYSTEM. The interacting system of a biological community and its nonliving environment. Its functioning involves the circulation of matter and energy between organisms and their environment.

ENDANGERED OR THREATENED STATUS. Determined for plants and animals by any one or a combination of the following factors. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; disease or predation; the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; and/or, other natural or human-caused factors affecting its continued existence.

ENVIRONMENT. The surrounding conditions, influences, or forces that affect or modify an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS. A systematic process for consideration of environmental factors in land management actions.

EPHEMERAL STREAM. A stream that flows only after rains or during snowmelts.

EXCHANGE. A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land in exchange for other land and/or timber.

FEDERAL LANDS. Lands owned by the United States, without reference to how the lands were acquired or what federal agency administers the lands, including mineral estates or coal estates underlying private surface, but excluding lands held by the United States in trust for Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos.

FLPMA (Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976). Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM "Organic Act," which provides the majority of the BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy, and basic management guidance.

FORAGE. Vegetation of all forms available for animal consumption.

FY (Fiscal Year).

GRAZING DISTRICTS. An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, establsihed pursuant to Section 1 of the Taylor Grazing Act, to facilitate management of their resources.

GRAZING LEASE. An authorization which permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

GRAZING LEASE LANDS. Lands outside grazing districts, which are owned, leased or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and which are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Grazing Law of 1927, the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the O&C Act of 1937, or the Reindeer Act of 1937.

GRAZING PERMIT. An authorization which permits the grazing of the specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year. (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act.)

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround the single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover and living space.

HYDROLOGY. The science dealing with the behavior of water as it occurs in the atmosphere, on the surface of the ground, and underground.

INTENSIVE USE. A relative term referring to (1) a recreational feature or land unit which could attract and sustain a high level of use in terms of visitor days per unit area per year, or (2) a type of recreational activity usually requiring a relatively small land area per person.

LEASE. A contract by which interests are created or transferred to another for a specified period. All except recreation and public purpose leases require consideration of rent or some other compensation.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. Whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substance, when found in public lands in quantity and quality sufficient to render the lands valuable on account thereof.

MBO (Management By Objectives).

MONITORING. The systematic analysis of changes or trends (short-term and long-term) to determine. (1) the effects of an action on the environment; and (2) how an action and/or its effects comply with laws, regulations, policies, executive directives, and management decisions.

MINERAL INVESTIGATION. An on-the-ground investigation of certain public lands with regard to valuation, land use, application for entry mineralization, etc.

MINERAL MATERIALS. Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay which are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law but which can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

MINERAL PERMIT. A permit which authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

MINERALS, HARDROCK. Minerals other than oil and gas, coal, potassium sooium phosphate, oil shale, sulfur, asphalt. Outer Continental Shelf minerals ano mineral materials.

MITIGATION. A methoo or process by which impacts from actions may become less injurious to the environment or the ecology of an area.

MMBF (Millions board feet).

MULTIPLE USE. Coordinated management of the various surface and subsurface resources, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the lano, that will best meet the present and future needs of the people.

NATIONAL FOREST LANDS. Federal lands aominister ed by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act, 1969).

NONCOMPETITIVE LEASING. Leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity.

NONUSE. Available grazing capacity in AUMs which is not permitted ouring a given time perioo.

ORV (Off-Roao-Vehicle). Any motorizeo vehicle designateo for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sano, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other terrain.

OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA. An area establisheo to preserve scenic values ano areas of natural wonder. The preservation of these resources in their natural condition is the primary management objective.

PERMIT. A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

pH. The degree of acioity or alkalinity of a soil.

PLANNING AREA. One or more complete planning units for which a land use plan is to be prepareo.

PLANNING UNIT. A geographic unit within a Bureau of Lano Management district that includes relateo lands, resources, and use pressure problems, which are consioered together for resource inventory ano planning.

PLANT COMMUNITY. An association of plants of various species founo growing together in oifferent areas with similar site characteristics.

PRIMITIVE AREA. An area in which no commercial oevelopment or use is permitted and no routes for motorized transportation are developed.

PRODUCING CAPACITY. The amount of wood fiber which forest land is capable of growing.

PUBLIC LANDS. Any land and interest in lano (outside of Alaska) owneo by the United States and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Lano Management (BLM).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. A component of the BLM planning system that provides the opportunity for citizens as inoiviouals or groups to express local, regional, and national perspectives and concerns in the planning of public lands. This incluoes public meetings, hearings, or advisory boards or panels that may review resource management proposals and offer suggestions or criticisms for the various alternatives consid- ered.

RA (Resource Area). A geographic portion of a Bureau of Land Management District, unoer the supervision of an Area Manager. It is the smallest administrative subdivision in the Bureau and is, in most instances, the area for which Resource Management Plans are prepared ano maintained.

RAPTORS. A functional group of birds incluoing all birds of prey such as eagles, hawks, owls, and vultures.

REFORESTATION. Reestablishment of a tree crop on forest land.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES. All of the products ano physical values produced or contained within BLM lanos that could be restoreo or replenisheo as they are used (e.g., wildlife, vegetation, water). Does not incluoe resources such as minerals, soils, cultural artifacts, which are gone once used or destroyeo.

RESOURCES. All of the prooucts and physical values produceo or containeo within the BLM lands, including natural resources such as timber, coal, oil.

REVOCATION. Generally an action which cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action which cancels a withorawal.

RIGHT-OF-WAY. A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roaos.

RIPARIAN. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow along streams, around springs, etc.

RMP (Resource Management Plan). A land use plan as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

SILVICULTURE. The cultivation of forest trees.

SPECIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST OR CONCERN. Animals not yet listed as endangered or threatened, but which are undergoing a status review. This may include animals whose populations are consistently and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, so that any major habitat change could lead to extinction. A species that is particularly sensitive to some external disturbance factors.

SUSTAINED YIELD. Management of the forest to assure continuous production with the aim of achieving, at the earliest possible time, an approximate balance between growth and harvest, by either annual or somewhat longer periods.

SYU (Sustained Yield Unit). A geographic area for which an allowable timber cut is determined, providing for continuous, undiminishing flow of timber at a given intensity of management.

THREATENED SPECIES. A species that the Secretary of the Interior has determined is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or most of its range. See also "Endangered or Threatened Status."

TRESPASS. An unauthorized use of Federal lands and/or resources.

UNLAWFUL ENCLOSURES OR OCCUPANCY. Enclosures of public lands made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

USGS (United States Geologic Survey).

WATERSHED. A basin or region draining into a creek, stream, river, river system, or body of water.

WILDERNESS AREA. An area formally designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness areas are generally undeveloped Federal lands which retain their primeval character and influence without improvements or human habitation.

WSA (Wilderness Study Area). A roadless area which has been found to have wilderness characteristics and which will be subjected to intensive analysis in the BLM planning.

WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS. All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros on national resource lands managed under the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act (Public Law 92-185, Dec. 15, 1971, 85 Stat. 649-651).

WITHDRAWAL. An action which restricts the disposition of public lands and which holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands which have been dedicated to public purposes.

WO (Washington Office).

VISUAL RESOURCES. The land, water, vegetation, animals, and other features that are visible.

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